

## ALEXIEFF IS BLAMED

Russian Survivors From Port Arthur Call the Former Viceroy Coward.

## LEFT COMRADES TO THEIR FATE

General Stoessel Makes Remarkable Statements in Interview—Japanese Regard France's Neutrality With Suspicion—Another Prize Taken.

London, Jan. 18.—The correspondent at Nagasaki of the Express has had an interesting interview with General Stoessel, in the course of which the general said: "The capture occurring on New Year's day was merely a coincidence. The loss of 203-meter hill and the subsequent capture of forts, combined with the deadly marksmanship with the terrible 11-inch shells, the depressing effect of the death of General Kondratenko and the fearful increase of scurvy really fixed the time of capitulation. It is quite untrue that I dissented from the unanimous decision of the final council of war. Our final urgent requests for relief were never answered.

"As regards the parole, I distinctly discouraged any concerted action. Every officer decided for himself. Generally commanding officers stuck with their men and chose imprisonment. Most of the naval officers also chose captivity, many probably being influenced by the fear of impending court-martial."

The correspondent adds that conversation with other Russian officers reveals great bitterness against Admiral Alexieff for his failure to properly fortify Port Arthur and "his cowardly flight" by the last train from the fortress. They say the torpedo boat destroyers that escaped before the surrender carried all the regimental and naval colors to Chefoo. The junior officers denounce the incapacity and folly of the government in entering upon the war, and declare that all the men who return to Russia from Port Arthur are revolutionists in spirit. These opinions were openly expressed in the presence of General Stoessel, who remarked:

Commander Shares These Sentiments. "Let them talk; they have earned the right to think as they please by braving untold death for our country."

The Times correspondent at Port Arthur, detailing the damage to the Russian fleet, says the battleships Perseus and Poltava can easily be floated, but that the former's superstructure is greatly damaged, and that the battleship Pallada and the armored cruiser Bayan apparently are not seriously damaged and can be floated.

These four vessels, the correspondent says, may be saved after great expense, but the difficulties will be great, as there is no dock in Japan for battleships. The battleships Retvizan and Pobieda seem to be hopelessly damaged. As regards armament, the turret guns were all destroyed before surrender. Some of the guns of the secondary armament are intact, but most of the small guns were removed to the forts.

Three days before the surrender the ships were set on fire with kerosene and mines were exploded alongside. Russians state that the fleet was unfit for service after the engagement of Aug. 10. Coal was abundant and it was used to protect the decks of the war vessels against howitzer shells. On the capture of Roju hill the ships were sunk by opening sluices.

Nagasaki, Japan, Jan. 18.—The French steamer Australien has sailed for Marseilles, having on board General Stoessel and his wife and 568 Russians, including Admirals Grigorovitch and Lockinsky, Generals Gorbatsky and Reiss and 245 other officers and their wives.

## Japanese Guard Their Secrets.

The Australien was not allowed to leave the harbor before dark, as a precaution against the Russians or others obtaining knowledge of the defenses. The steamer was piloted out of Nagasaki by Japanese naval officers.

During their stay here the Russian officers bought curios valued at over \$12,000, having ample supplies of money, but the soldiers had not received their pay for many months. General Fock remains a prisoner in Japan.

Tokio, Jan. 18.—The note of the Russian government to the powers calling attention to the alleged violation by China of her neutrality, which Russia charges has been at the instance of Lieutenant General Mischenko's cavalry southwest of Liaoyang, resulting, as the Japanese claim, in the deliberate invasion of neutral territory, and the alleged violation of French neutrality by vessels of the Russian second Pacific squadron in making a prolonged stay at ports of the island of Madagascar, have created the impression in official quarters here that the Russians are trying to involve France, China and other powers in the Russo-Japanese troubles in the far east, so that Russia may be enabled to take her defeat with greater grace.

A prominent Japanese official said to the correspondent of the Associated Press: "France recently denied that vessels of the Russian second Pacific

squadron were stopping at Madagascar, but since then she has not uttered a word and the situation is one calling for explanation."

A first class armored cruiser is being constructed at the naval dock at Kure.

## STATEMENT BY MITCHELL.

Oregon Senator Denies Any Wrongdoing in Connection With Land Frauds.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The unusual spectacle of a United States senator explaining on the floor of the senate charges made against himself in a court of law in his own state was witnessed in the senate when Mr. Mitchell of Oregon spoke of the indictment recently returned against him by an Oregon grand jury. The senator had not appeared in the senate since the indictment was returned and he was received by his fellow senators with many evidences of good will. He was much affected, his emotion at times being such that he read his statement with great difficulty.

With an agreement reached to vote on the Swayne impeachment articles today the debate was carried on at high pressure for more than four hours. Mr. Grosvenor furnished the text for a very vigorous speech by Bourke Cockran by the reading of a letter from Judge Pardee of New Orleans declaring that politics was at the bottom of the impeachment proceedings. The fact of a judge transmitting such a letter, Mr. Cockran declared dramatically, was "a monstrous spectacle."

Mr. Grosvenor asserted that there was no ground presented for impeachment in the report of the committee. The other defenders of the Florida judge during the day were Messrs. Lacey of Iowa, Nevin of Ohio, Moon of Pennsylvania and Crumpacker of Indiana. Mr. Lamar of Florida closed the debate for the day, reviewing the sentiment of his state and the record of Judge Swayne. He declared there was ample ground for impeachment.

The house committee on merchant marine and fisheries authorized a favorable report on the shipping bill reported to congress by the merchant marine commission.

## CHARGES ARE SUSTAINED.

Report Made to Bar Association in Judge Hooker Case.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The charges reflecting upon the integrity of State Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker in the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow have been sustained by a sub-committee of the State Bar association to the extent that the sub-committee recommends a legislative investigation.

One of the allegations in the Bristow report was that Justice Hooker had a financial interest in the renting of the postoffice at Dunkirk, N. Y.

S. C. Huntington of Pulaski, a member of the sub-committee, submits an additional report characterizing Justice Hooker's alleged action in drastic terms and recommending that "appropriate proceedings should be had for Justice Hooker's removal from office."

## 122,000 MEN STRIKING.

German Government Trying Hard to Effect a Settlement.

Essen, Germany, Jan. 18.—According to reports received at the official mine office 122,012 men from 187 coal mines are out on strike. The leaders of the strike had a meeting with the government commissioners and explained the grounds for the strike. The expectation continues that the dispute may be ended soon owing to the government's strong desire to settle the controversy.

The executive committee of the Socialist party has issued a general appeal to the German workmen to "stand by the strikers, as they are striking not only for daily bread, but for the rights of all men."

## AVALANCHE KILLS 59.

Falls Into Lake and Causes Disastrous Tidal Wave.

Christiana, Norway, Jan. 18.—Fifty-nine persons perished as the result of an avalanche of rocks at Naesdal, north of Bergen.

A mass of rock was suddenly precipitated into Loenvand lake from the neighboring hills, causing an immense wave 20 feet high, which swept the neighboring shores. Houses, people and cattle were swept away by the rush of water and it is known that 59 persons perished. Thus far only four bodies have been recovered. A great storm has stopped the relief work, as the surrounding district is unable to send help.

## EARTHQUAKE BURIES HUNDREDS IN RUSSIA.

London, Jan. 18.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that an earthquake at Shemakha (76 miles north northwest of Baku) buried hundreds of people in the ruins of buildings in the lower part of the town, which was densely populated despite the decision after the earthquake of three years ago that no more houses should be built there.

## No Dividend for Steel Common.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 18.—Vice Chancellor Stevenson has filed an opinion sustaining the demurrer of the United States Steel corporation in the suit brought against that company by Alfred P. Stevens to compel the payment of dividends on the company's common stock. This decision practically disposes of the case.

## VOTED FOR SENATORS

Legislatures of Various States Place Togas on Shoulders of Willing Servants.

## KNOX, PENNSYLVANIA'S CHOICE

Michigan Returns Burrows, Maine Sends Hale Back—Depew Goes Through Easily—Indiana Elects Hemenway to Vacant Seat.

Harrisburg, Jan. 18.—Phlander C. Knox was elected United States senator for the short and long terms to succeed the late Senator Quay by the Pennsylvania legislature. The house and the senate voted separately and will meet in joint convention today to canvass the vote. Mr. Knox received the vote of the Republican members of both bodies. The Democrats voted for State Senator J. K. P. Hall.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 18.—The two houses of the state legislature in separate session cast their unanimous ballots for Julius Caesar Burrows for a third term in the United States senate. Senator Burrows is chairman of the committee of the senate which is investigating the charges made against Senator Smoot of Utah, who, it is alleged, should not be permitted to occupy his seat in that body because he is an apostate of the Mormon church.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 18.—Both houses of the legislature voted separately for Moses Clapp for United States senator to succeed himself. In the senate the vote was 54 for Clapp and six Democratic votes for Mayor Smith of St. Paul. In the house Clapp got 11 votes, Smith 6 and Speaker Clague 1.

Nebraska Elects Burkett. Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 18.—Republicans in the Nebraska legislature voted for Elmer J. Burkett for United States senator. Mr. Burkett received a majority vote in each house. He succeeds Senator Dietrich.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 18.—Both branches of the general assembly balloted separately for United States senator. In the senate Senator Chauncey M. Depew received 36 votes, Smith M. Weed, the Democratic nominee, 13. In the assembly the vote stood Depew 100, Weed 44.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 18.—United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich was nominated by both houses of the general assembly for the fifth term by the Republicans.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 18.—For United States senator to succeed Joseph R. Hawley, former Governor Morgan G. Bulkeley (Rep.) received a majority of the votes cast in each house.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 18.—Thomas Kay Niedringhaus of St. Louis received a majority of the total vote cast in both houses of the Missouri legislature for United States senator to succeed Francis M. Cockrell. He received a majority of 8 on joint ballot.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 18.—Eugene Hale was re-elected to the United States senate for a fifth term by the Maine legislature.

Salt Lake, Utah, Jan. 18.—Former Congressman George Sutherland has been elected United States senator to succeed Thomas Kearns.

Henry Cabot Lodge Returned. Boston, Jan. 18.—United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was re-elected for a full term by the Massachusetts legislature and W. Murray Crane was chosen to complete the remainder of Senator Hoar's term.

Indianapolis, Jan. 18.—The two branches of the Indiana legislature voted separately for United States senator. Senator Albert J. Beveridge, to succeed himself, and Representative James A. Hemenway of Booneville, to succeed Vice President-elect Charles W. Fairbanks, received the unanimous vote of the Republicans, who are in a majority. The minority cast their votes for John W. Kern of Indianapolis and Benjamin F. Shively of South Bend.

Mr. Hemenway is representative in congress of the first Indiana district and is chairman of the appropriation committee.

## Oxford Graduate Given Five Years.

New York, Jan. 18.—James B. Walker, age 42, of Chicago, a graduate of Oxford college, has been sentenced to five years in prison for grand larceny.

## Michigan Centenarian Dead.

Cadillac, Mich., Jan. 18.—Ira Brown died at the home of his daughter here, aged 100 years and 8 months. On his 100th birthday anniversary last spring the day was celebrated as a holiday here, business being suspended and the schools closed.

## Two Killed by Dynamite.

Bedford, Ind., Jan. 18.—By an explosion of dynamite one mile east of Bedford two men were killed and four others injured.

## CARNEGIE TO THE RESCUE.

Paying Off Needy Depositors of Defunct Oberlin, O., Bank.

Oberlin, O., Jan. 18.—Gratifying news has been received by the students of Oberlin college. President King has announced at chapel that all moneys which had been lost by students through the failure of the Citizens' National bank, which closed its doors at the time of the alleged Chadwick forgeries, would be paid on presentation of their pass books. President King announced further that Andrew Carnegie was the man who was doing this.

At the time of the failure, in which Mr. Carnegie's name played such a prominent part, the stories of privation and hardship which would ensue to students and others who had their all in the bank were brought to Mr. Carnegie's attention and he immediately ordered a list prepared of all worthy depositors. This list was accordingly prepared and a check was received from Mr. Carnegie, who, President King stated, while innocently figuring in the bank failure and in nowise responsible, did not wish to see deserving students and others suffer.

Besides reimbursing the depositors, Mr. Carnegie reimburses the Y. M. C. A. to the extent of some \$3,000, which had been laid aside for a new building and which was lost in the same failure. The payment of the moneys has been entrusted to Oberlin and Kyria parties by Mr. Carnegie.

## GOVERNOR CENSURED.

State Editorial Association Condemns Pennypacker's Policy.

Harrisburg, Jan. 18.—The Pennsylvania State Editorial association has adopted resolutions criticizing Governor Pennypacker for his reference to the press in his recent message to the legislature. The resolutions are as follows:

"The Pennsylvania State Editorial association, believing in only such employment of the public press as is permitted by the constitution and laws of the state fairly interpreted, hereby

"Resolves, That the injection by Governor Pennypacker of an entirely personal matter into a state paper and into proposed legislation in such a manner as gratuitously to cast reflection upon the character of the press of the state, as a whole, was uncalled for, unwarranted and unjustified; and it further

"Resolves, That the position taken by Governor Pennypacker both in his message and in his proposed bill is contrary to the constitution and to good policy in that it restrains both press and speech, and is unjust in that it jeopardizes important interests of the state. The governor has no right to strike his personal critics over the heads of all the newspapers of Pennsylvania."

## FROZEN AS HE SAT.

Brakeman Found Dead Was Sitting in Lifelike Attitude.

Terra Alta, W. Va., Jan. 18.—M. F. Smith, age 25, a Baltimore and Ohio brakeman of this city, was found frozen to death in a sitting posture along the track on the "seventeen-mile grade," 10 miles west of Piedmont. He fell from an eastbound freight and was severely injured, but was able to walk some distance. Becoming exhausted from cold and the loss of blood he sat down along the track.

The temperature was below zero, and being he pless he froze to death. His elbow rested upon his knee and his cheek upon his right hand.

Passing schoolboys saw the man sitting on the track and called the attention of adults to the novel spectacle. It was found that the man was dead.

## PTOMAIN POISON MAKES FOURTEEN FAMILIES ILL.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Jan. 18.—President Frame of the state board of health, has gone to Pine Grove, Wetzel county, where almost the entire community is suffering with ptomaine poisoning. There are more than 20 cases in 14 families and several of them are expected to die.

## Argus Oil Company Wants Receiver.

Lima, O., Jan. 18.—Involved in the failure of the South Side bank of Lima and discouraged by the continued reductions in the price of oil, application has been made for the appointment of a receiver for the Argus Oil company, an old established concern. The company has 500 acres of leases in what was once one of the best oil fields in the country.

## Fifteen Miners Injured.

Middlesboro, Ky., Jan. 18.—A cable car loaded with miners for the Excelsior mines jumped the track half way up the mountain. Fifteen of the 17 were seriously hurt and two, Samuel Hilton and Thomas Vance, will probably die. The accident was caused by the cable catching under a fish plate.

## Searchers Find Six Corpses.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 18.—As a result of the fire in the Decatur Coal company's mine six miners are dead and another is in the hospital probably fatally injured. All bodies were recovered.

## Herrick Commutes Magle's Sentence.

Columbus, O., Jan. 18.—Governor Herrick has commuted the death sentence of Philip Magle, convicted of the murder of Willie Wade, in Wyandotte county, to imprisonment for life.

## CANNON SPEAKS OUT

Probable Action of Congress Forecasted by Ruler of the House.

## COUNTRY SHOULD HAVE A REST

Thinks Tariff Revision Can Wait Awhile—Railroad Rate Regulation Is Possibility—Rivers and Harbors Will Be Given Careful Consideration.

Washington, Jan. 18.—Speaker Cannon was a guest of honor and the principal speaker at the annual banquet of the National Board of Trade last night. The speaker voiced his sentiments regarding the questions of tariff legislation, river and harbor improvements and the amendment of the interstate commerce law. He reminded his hearers that this was the short session of congress and that the members were to agree on legislation that would devote approximately \$650,000,000 to the public service. If the throttle were to be opened \$100,000,000 more easily could be appropriated, and yet there would be a cry for more.

Regarding the tariff question Mr. Cannon said it was the consensus of opinion that it was better to wait a year before undertaking to revise the revenue laws. "I think," he said, "we have a pretty good revenue law both as regards the customs and the internal revenue, and," he added with a smile, "we need the money."

"Under existing conditions," the speaker said, "my impression is that the congress of the United States will hesitate to run the risk of halting the business interests of the country. I trust that when adjournment of congress comes the country will get a rest substantially until the first Monday in December."

Regarding the interstate commerce law Mr. Cannon was inclined to think it possible to give the country something in the way of legal machinery that would correct the inequities that now exist. In the remaining days of congress, he added, legislation may be enacted that will tend to correct the present inequities between the distributor and the consumer.

On the subject of rivers and harbors Mr. Cannon said that wise provision would be made by congress for the improvement of our waterways and great inland seas so far as practicable.

## HARBOR ICE-GORGED.

Rise in River Would Destroy Much Louisville Property.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 18.—The breaking of an immense ice gorge four miles above the city threatened for a time to destroy a number of steamboats, coal barges and wharfbarges in the Louisville harbor. Fortunately the river was at a stage which allowed the dams at the head of the falls to check the gorge which fills the harbor.

Three steamboats, four wharfbarges, a number of coal floats and about 15 barges of coal are caught in the pack. The chief danger lies in the possibility of a rise sufficient to lift the gorge clear of the dams, in which case all the property mentioned will be lost.

## RUN ON BUFFALO BANK.

Caused by Anonymous Letters Sent to Depositors.

Buffalo, Jan. 18.—A run was started on the Citizens' bank, due, according to President Joseph Block, to the sending out of anonymous letters stating that "depositors would serve their interests by withdrawing their deposits." It was announced from the bank that the run was practically over.

President E. C. McDougall of the Bank of Buffalo and chairman of the Buffalo Clearing House association, said: "The Citizens' bank is sound and it can have aid of the clearing house if it wants it. As yet it has asked no aid."

## Tried to Leap Off the Brooklyn Bridge.

New York, Jan. 18.—Claiming to have lost his fortune of \$80,000 as a result of Thomas W. Lawson's attacks upon Wall street interests, a man who said his name was Frank D. Austin attempted to throw himself from the Brooklyn bridge. He was prevented by Captain Devaney of the bridge police.

## McCue Gets Another Chance.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 18.—The governor later granted a reprieve to J. Samuel McCue, who was to have been hanged at Charlottesville Friday for the murder of his wife, until Feb. 10, to give time for the state supreme court to consider his amended application for a writ of error and super-seedeas.

## Indicted for Embezzlement.

St. Clairsville, O., Jan. 18.—W. A. Talbott of Barnesville has been indicted by the grand jury on a charge of embezzling \$800, funds of the Epworth Park association at Bethesda.

## Russian Strikers Win Concessions.

Baku, Jan. 18.—The strike in the oil fields is nearly ended, owing to concessions having been granted to the employees.

## EXPERTS ARE WITNESSES.

Attempt to Prove That Miss Page Wrote the "Morton Address."

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 18.—The sharp cross-examination of Attorney General Parker relieved the monotony of expert handwriting testimony at the trial of Charles L. Tucker, charged with the murder of Mabel Page. For six hours handwriting experts were on the stand, illustrating their points on a blackboard, pointing out to the jury on many of the exhibits what they considered complete characteristics of the handwriting of either Miss Page or Tucker, and answering sharp questions put to them by Mr. Parker.

Only two witnesses were on the stand, both handwriting experts. Colonel Edward B. Hay, who occupied the stand a portion of the time the previous day, was recalled by the defense and he said that from his investigations of the handwriting submitted to him he could reach but one conclusion—that Mabel Page was the person who wrote the disputed Morton address, and not Charles L. Tucker, as has been claimed by the prosecution.

Albert H. Hinman, another handwriting expert, also expressed the opinion that Mabel Page wrote the disputed Morton address, and he illustrated on a blackboard why he reached such a conclusion.

## ADAMS GIVEN MORE TIME.

Colorado Legislature Begins Inquiry Into Election Frauds.

Denver, Jan. 18.—At a joint session of the two houses of the general assembly to take action on the contest filed by James H. Peabody for the office of governor the request of the attorneys for Governor Adams for an extension until Saturday of the time in which to submit answer to the charges made in the contest papers was granted by a vote of 61 to 31. By the same vote the legislature decided to proceed at once with the taking of testimony in the contest.

Both Governor Adams and his attorneys protested vigorously against such immediate action by the legislature, asserting that the proceedings would necessitate his presence and that of his counsel and accordingly preclude a proper and thorough investigation of the charges filed against him and a satisfactory answer thereto. Mr. Adams forcibly expressed his disapproval of the charge of being an usurper, which had been filed against him, and asked for sufficient time for his attorneys to answer categorically as far as possible, every charge made against him.

## READY FOR ANOTHER KING.

Peter's Reign Over Servia Said to Be About Ended.

London, Jan. 18.—The correspondent at Vienna of the Daily Telegraph relates that the same Serbian newspaper correspondent who foretold the murder of King Alexander and Queen Draga three days before it happened now predicts a revolution arising from dissatisfaction with King Peter's government for its failure to get rid of the regicides.

The Daily Telegraph's dispatch asserts that a pamphlet threatening the massacre of the regicides and the dethronement of King Peter has had a tremendous circulation in Servia.

## Accident to Coasting Party.

Belmontaine, O., Jan. 18.—Seven children were seriously injured in a coasting accident. Two big coasters, each of them with nine passengers, collided.

## CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 17.—Increased shipments from Argentina had a debilitating effect on efforts to advance the price of wheat here today. At the close wheat for May delivery was off 1/4¢. Oats are up 1/4¢. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, \$1.15 1/2; corn, May, 44¢; 44 1/4¢; oats, May, 31 1/2¢ to 31 3/4¢.

## PITTSBURG MARKETS—JAN. 17.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 51¢ to 51 1/2¢; new high mixed, 49 1/2¢ to 50¢; new yellow ear, 54 1/2¢ to 54 3/4¢.

Oats—No. 2 white, 36¢ to 36 1/2¢; No. 3, 36¢ to 36 1/2¢; No. 4, 34 1/2¢ to 35¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$13 to \$13.25; No. 2, \$12 to \$12.50; No. 1 clover, \$12 to \$13; No. 1 mixed, \$12.50 to \$12.75; loose from wagon, \$14 to \$16.

Eggs—Selected, 31¢ to 32¢; candled, 30¢ to 31¢; storage, 24¢ to 25¢.

Butter—Prints, 32¢ to 33¢; tubs, 32¢ to 32 1/2¢; dairy, 24¢ to 25¢.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 13¢ to 13 1/2¢; Ohio cream, 12 1/2¢ to 13¢; Limburger, new, 13¢ to 14¢.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, \$5.40 to \$5.75; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, \$3.25 to \$3.75; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$3.50 to \$4; choice milch cows, \$35 to \$45; medium to good milch cows, \$20 to \$35; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, \$2.75 to \$3.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, \$2 to \$2.25; feed steers, common to good quality, \$2 to \$2.75; fair to choice stockers, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, \$7.75 to \$8.25; heavy and thin calves, \$7 to \$5.50.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, \$4.25 to \$4.90; medium weights, \$4.00 to \$4.50; best heavy yorkers, \$4.00 to \$4.75; light yorkers, \$4.25 to \$4.75; pigs, \$3 to prime, \$4.50 to \$4.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$5.00 to \$5.75; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.75; fair to medium, \$3.75 to \$4.25; and common, \$3.25 to \$3.75.



## The Simple Life

By CHARLES WAGNER

Translated From the French by Mary Louise Hendee

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[CONTINUED.]

Those who would have women conceal themselves in coarse garments of the shapeless uniformity of bags violate nature in her very heart and misunderstand completely the spirit of things. If dress were only a precaution to shelter us from cold or rain a piece of sackcloth or the skin of a beast would answer. But it is vastly more than this. Man puts himself entire into all that he does. He transforms into types the things that serve him. The dress is not simply a covering; it is a symbol. I call to witness the rich flowering of national and provincial costumes and those worn by our early corporations. A woman's toilet, too, has something to say to us. The more meaning there is in the greater its worth. To be truly beautiful it must tell us of beautiful things, things personal and veritable. Spend all the money you possess upon it; if its form is determined by chance or custom, if it has no relation to her who wears it, it is only tawdry, a domino. Ultra fashionable dress, which completely masks feminine personality under designs of pure convention, despoils it of its principal attraction. From this abuse it comes about that many things which women admire do as much wrong to their beauty as to the purses of their husbands and fathers. What would you say of a young girl who expressed her thoughts in terms very choice indeed, but taken word for word from a phrase book? What charm could you find in this borrowed language? The effect of toilets well designed in themselves, but seen again and again on all women indiscriminately, is precisely the same.

I cannot resist citing here a passage from Camille Lemonnier that harmonizes with my idea:

"Nature has given to the fingers of woman a charming art, which she knows by instinct and which is peculiar to her own, as silk to the worm and lacework to the swift and subtle spider. She is the poet, the interpreter of her own grace and ingenuousness, the spinner of the mystery in which her wish to please arrays itself. All the talent she extends in her effort to equal man in the other arts is never wrought through a lot of stuff in her skillful hands."

"Well, I wish that this art were more honored than it is. As education should consist in thinking with one's mind, feeling with one's heart, expressing the little personalities of the inmost, invisible 'I'—which, on the contrary, are repressed, leveled down, by conformity—I would that the young girl in her novitiate of womanhood, the future mother, might early become the little exponent of this art of the toilet—her own dressmaker, in short—she who one day shall make the dresses of her children, but with the taste and the gift to improvise, to express herself in that masterpiece of feminine personality and skill, a gown, without which a woman is no more than a bundle of rags."

The dress you have made for yourself is almost always the most becoming, and, however that may be, it is the one that pleases you most. Women of leisure too often forget this; working women also in city and country alike. Since these last are costumed by dressmakers and milliners in very doubtful imitation of the modish world, grace has almost disappeared from their dress. And has anything more surely the gift to please than the fresh apparition of a young working girl or a daughter of the fields wearing the costume of her country and beautiful from her simplicity alone?

These same reflections might be applied to the fashion of decorating and arranging our houses. If there are toilets which reveal an entire conception of life, hats that are poems, knots of ribbon that are veritable works of art, so there are interiors which after their manner speak to the mind. Why, under pretext of decorating our homes, do we destroy that personal character which always has such value? Why have our sleeping rooms conform to those of hotels, our reception rooms to waiting rooms, by making predominant a uniform type of official beauty?

What a pity to go through the houses of a city, the cities of a country, the countries of a vast continent, and encounter everywhere certain forms identical, inevitable, exasperating by their repetition! How aesthetics would gain by more simplicity! Instead of this luxury in job lots, all these decorations, pretensions, but rapid from iteration, we should have an infinite variety; happy improvisations would strike our eyes, the unexpected in a thousand forms would rejoice our hearts, and we should rediscover the secret of impressing on a drapery or a piece of furniture that stamp of human personality which makes certain antiques priceless.

vating letters, playing the harp and that others are mental and disagreeable, like blacking shoes, sweeping and watching the pot boil. (Childish error!) Neither harp nor broom has anything to do with it. All depends on the hand in which they rest and the spirit that moves it. Poetry is not in things; it is in us. It must be impressed on objects from without, as the sculptor impresses his dream on the marble. If our life and our occupations remain too often without charm in spite of any outward distinction they may have it is because we have not known how to put anything into them. The height of art is to make the inert live and to tame the savage. I would have our young girls apply themselves to the development of the truly feminine art of giving a soul to things which have none. The triumph of woman's charm is in that work. Only a woman knows how to put into a home that indefinable something whose virtue has made the poet say, "The house too rejoices and is glad." They say there are no such things as fairies or that there are fairies no longer, but they know not what they say. The original of the fairies sung by poets was found and is still among those amiable mortals who knead bread with energy, mend rents with cheerfulness, nurse the sick with smiles, put witchery into a ribbon and genius into a stew.

It is indisputable that the culture of the fine arts has something refining about it and that our thoughts and acts are in the end impregnated with that which strikes our eyes. But the exercise of the arts and the contemplation of their products are restricted privileges. It is not given to every one to possess, to comprehend or to create fine things. Yet there is a kind of ministering beauty which may make its way everywhere—the beauty which springs from the hands of our wives and daughters. Without it what is the most richly decorated house? A dead dwelling place. With it the barest house has life and brightness. Among the forces capable of transforming the will and increasing happiness there is perhaps none in more universal use than this beauty. It knows how to shape itself by means of the crudest tools in the midst of the greatest difficulties. When the dwelling is cramped, the purse limited, the table modest, a woman who has the gift finds a way to make order, fitness and convenience reign in her house. She puts care and art to do everything she undertakes. To do well what one has to do is not in her eyes the privilege of the rich, but the right of all. That is her aim, and she knows how to give her home a dignity and an attractiveness that the dwellings of princes, if everything is left to mercenaries, cannot possess.

Thus understood life quickly shows itself rich in hidden beauties, in attractions and satisfactions close at hand. To be oneself, to realize in one's natural place the kind of beauty which is fitting there—this is the ideal. How the mission of woman broadens and deepens in significance when it is summed up in this: To put a soul into the inanimate and to give to this gracious spirit of things those subtle and winning outward manifestations to which the most brutish of human beings is sensible! Is not this better than to covet what one has not and to give oneself up to longings for a poor imitation of others' finery?

CHAPTER XII.  
PRIDE AND SIMPLICITY IN THE INTER-COURSE OF MEN.

It would perhaps be difficult to find a more convincing example than pride to show that the obstacles to a better, stronger, serenest life are rather in us than in circumstances. The diversity and, more than that, the contrasts in social conditions give rise inevitably to all sorts of conflicts. Yet, in spite of this, how greatly would social relations be simplified if we put another spirit into mankind! Be well persuaded that it is not primarily differences of class and occupation, differences in the outward manifestations of their destinies, which embroil men. If such were the case, we should find an idyllic peace reigning among colleagues and all those whose interests and lot are virtually equivalent. On the contrary, as every one knows, the most violent shocks come when equal meets equal, and there is no war worse than civil war. But that which above all things else hinders men from good understanding is pride. It makes a man a hedgehog, wounding every one he touches. Let us speak first of the pride of the great.

What offends me in this rich man passing in his carriage is not his equipage, his dress or the number and splendor of his retinue. It is his contempt. That he possesses a great fortune does not disturb me, unless I am badly disposed. But that he splashes me with mud, drives over my body, shows by his whole attitude that I count for nothing in his eyes because I am not rich, like himself—this is what disturbs me, and rightfully. He hears suffering upon me needlessly. He humiliates and insults me gratuitously. It is not what is vulgar within me, but what is noblest, that asserts itself in the face of this offensive pride. Do not accuse me of envy. I feel none. It is my manhood that is wounded. We need not search far to illustrate these ideas. Every man of any acquaintance with life has had numerous experiences which will justify our dictum in his eyes.

In certain communities devoted to material interests the pride of wealth dominates to such a degree that men are quoted like values in the stock market. The esteem in which a man is held is proportionate to the contents of his strong box. Here "society" is made up of big fortunes, the middle class of medium fortunes. Then come people who have little, then those who have nothing. All intercourse is regulated by this principle. And the rela-

tively rich man who has shown his disdain for those less opulent is crushed in turn by the contempt of his superiors in fortune. So the madness of comparison rages from the summit to the base. Such an atmosphere is ready to perfection for the nurture of the worst feeling. Yet it is not wealth, but the spirit of the wealthy, that must be arraigned.

Many rich men are free from this gross conception—especially is this true of those who from father to son are accustomed to ease—yet they sometimes forget that there is a certain delicacy in not making contrasts too marked. Suppose there is no wrong in enjoying a large superfluity, is it indispensable to display it, to wound the eyes of those who lack necessities, to flaunt one's magnificence at the doors of poverty? Good taste and a sort of modesty always hinder a well man from talking of his fine appetite, his sound sleep, his exuberance of spirits, in the presence of one dying of consumption. Many of the rich do not exercise this tact and so are greatly wanting in pity and discretion. Are they not unreasonable to complain of envy after having done everything to provoke it?

But the greatest lack is that want of discernment which leads men to ground their pride in their fortune. To begin with, it is a childish confusion of thought to consider wealth as a personal quality. It would be hard to find a more ingenuous fashion of deceiving oneself as to the relative value of the container and the thing contained. I have no wish to dwell on this question. It is too painful. And yet one cannot resist saying to those concerned: "Take care; do not confound what you possess with what you are. Go learn to know the underside of worldly splendor, that you may feel its moral misery and its puerility." The traps pride sets for us are too ridiculous. We should distrust association with a thing that makes us hateful to our neighbors and robs us of clearness of vision.

He who yields to the pride of riches forgets this other point, the most important of all, that possession is a public trust. Without doubt individual wealth is as legitimate as individual existence and liberty. These things are inseparable, and it is a dream pregnant with dangers that offers battle to such fundamentals of life. But the individual touches society at every point, and all he does should be done with the whole in view. Possession, then, is less a privilege of which to be proud than a charge whose gravity should be felt. As there is an apprenticeship, often very difficult to serve, for the exercise of every social office, so this profession we call wealth demands an apprenticeship. To know how to be rich is an art, and one of the least easy of arts to master. Most people, rich and poor alike, imagine that in opulence one has nothing to do but to take life easy. That is why so few men know how to be rich. In the hands of too many wealth, according to the genial and redoubtable comparison of Luther, is like a harp in the hoofs of an ass. They have no idea of the manner of its use.

So when we encounter a man at once rich and simple—that is to say, who considers his wealth as a means of fulfilling his mission in the world—we should offer him our homage, for he is surely mark worthy. He has surmounted obstacles, borne trials and triumphed in temptations, both gross and subtle. He does not fail to discriminate between the contents of his pocketbook and the contents of his head or heart, and he does not estimate his fellow men in figures. His exceptional position, instead of exalting him, makes him humble, for he is very sensible of how far he falls short of reaching the level of his duty. He has remained a man. That says it all. He is accessible, helpful and far from making of his wealth a barrier to separate him from other men; he makes it a means for coming nearer and nearer to them. Although the profession of riches has been so dishonored by the selfish and the proud, such a man as this always makes his worth felt by every one not devoid of a sense of justice. Each of us who comes in contact with him and sees him live is forced to look within and ask himself the question: "What would become of me in such a situation—should I keep this modesty, this naturalness, this uprightness which uses its own as though it belonged to others?" So long as there is a human society in the world, so long as there are bitterly conflicting interests, so long as envy and egoism exist on the earth, nothing will be worthier of honor than wealth permeated by the spirit of simplicity. And it will do more than make itself forgiven; it will make itself beloved.

More dangerous than pride inspired by wealth is that inspired by power, and I mean by the word every prerogative that one man has over another, be it unlimited or restricted. I see no means of preventing the existence in the world of men of unequal authority. Every organism supposes a hierarchy of powers; we shall never escape from that law. But I fear that if the love of power is so widespread the spirit of power is almost impossible to find. From wrong understanding and mis-use of it those who keep even a fraction of authority almost everywhere succeed in compromising it.

Power exercises a great influence over him who holds it. A head must be very well balanced not to be disturbed by it. The sort of dementia which took possession of the Roman emperors in the time of their world-wide rule is a universal malady whose symptoms belong to all times. In every man there sleeps a tyrant, awaiting only a favorable occasion for waking. Now, the tyrant is the worst enemy of authority, because he furnishes us its intolerable caricature, whence come a multitude of social complications, collisions and hatreds. Every man who says to those dependent on

him, "Do this because it is my will and pleasure," does ill. There is within each one of us something that invites us to resist personal power, and this something is very respectable, for at bottom we are equal, and there is no one who has the right to exact obedience from me because he is he and I am I. If he does so his command degrades me, and I have no right to suffer myself to be degraded.

One must have lived in schools, in workshops, in the army, in government offices, he must have closely followed the relations between masters and servants, have observed a little everywhere where the supremacy of man exercises itself over man, to form any idea of the injury done by those who use power arrogantly. Of every free soul they make a slave soul, which is to say the soul of a rebel. And it appears that this result, with its social disaster, is most certain when he who commands is least removed from the station of him who obeys. The most implacable tyrant is the tyrant himself under authority. Foremen and overseers put more violence into their dealings than superintendents and employers. The corporal is generally harsher than the colonel. In certain families where madam has not much more education than her maid the relations between them are those of the convict and his warder. And woe everywhere to him who falls into the hands of a subaltern drunk with his authority!

We forget that the first duty of him who exercises power is humility. Haughtiness is not authority. It is not we who are the law; the law is over our heads. We only interpret it, but to make it valid in the eyes of others we must first be subject to it ourselves. To command and to obey in the society of men are, after all, but two forms of the same virtue—voluntary servitude. If you are not obeyed, it is generally because you have not yourself obeyed first.

The secret of moral ascendancy rests with those who rule with simplicity. They soften by the spirit the harshness of the fact. Their authority is not in shoulder straps, titles or disciplinary measures. They make use of neither ferule nor threats, yet they achieve everything. Why? Because we feel that they are themselves ready for everything. That which confers upon a man the right to demand of another the sacrifice of his time, his money, his passions, even his life, is not only that he is resolved upon all these sacrifices himself, but that he has made them in advance. In the command of a man animated by this spirit of renunciation there is a mysterious force which communicates itself to him who is to obey and helps him to do his duty.

In all the provinces of human activity there are chiefs who inspire, strengthen, magnetize their soldiers; under their direction the troops do prodigies. With them one feels himself capable of any effort, ready to go through fire, as the saying has it, and if he goes it is with enthusiasm.

But the pride of the exalted is not the only pride; there is also the pride of the humble—this arrogance of underlings, fit pendant to that of the great. The root of these two prides is the same. It is not alone that lofty and imperious being, the man who says, "I am the law," that provokes insurrection by his very attitude; it is also that pikeheaded subaltern who will not admit that there is anything beyond his knowledge.

There are really many people who find all superiority irritating. For them every piece of advice is an offense, every criticism an imposition, every order an outrage on their liberty. They would not know how to submit to rule. To respect anything or anybody would seem to them a mental aberration. They say to people after their fashion, "Beyond us there is nothing."

To the family of the proud belong also those difficult and supersensitive people who in humble life find that their superiors never do them fitting honor, whom the best and most kindly do not succeed in satisfying and who go about their duties with the air of a martyr. At bottom these disaffected minds have too much misplaced self respect. They do not know how to fill their place simply, but complicate their life and that of others by unreasonable demands and morbid suspicions.

When one takes the trouble to study men at short range he is surprised to find that pride has so many lurking places among those who are by common consent called the humble. So powerful is this vice that it arrives at forming round those who live in the most modest circumstances a wall which isolates them from their neighbors. There they are, entrenched, barricaded with their ambitions and their contempt, as inaccessible as the powerful of earth behind their aristocratic prejudices. Obscure or illustrious, pride wraps itself in its dark royalty of enmity to the human race. It is the same in misery and in high places—solitary and impotent, on guard against everybody, embroiling everything. And the last word about it is always this: If there is so much hostility and hatred between different classes of men it is due less to exterior conditions than to an interior fatality. Conflicting interests and differences of situation dig ditches between us, it is true, but pride transforms the ditches into gulfs, and in reality it is pride alone which cries from brink to brink, "There is nothing in common between you and us!"

We have not finished with pride, but it is impossible to picture it under all its forms. I feel most resentful against it when it mingles with knowledge and appropriates that. We owe our riches and power, it is a social force which ought to be of service to everybody, and it can only be so when those who know remain sympathetically near to those who know not. When knowledge is turned into a tool for ambition it destroys itself.

And what shall we say of the pride of good men? For it exists and makes even virtue hateful. The just who repent them of the evil others do remain in brotherhood and social rectitude. But the just who despise others for their faults and misdeeds cut themselves off from humanity, and their goodness, descended to the rank of an ornament for their vanity, becomes like those riches which kindness does not inform, like authority untempered by the spirit of obedience. Like proud wealth and arrogant power, supercilious virtue also is detestable. It fosters in man traits and an attitude provocative of I know not what. The sight of it repels instead of attracting, and those whom it deigns to distinguish with its benefits feel as though they had been slapped in the face.

To resume and conclude, it is an error to think that our advantages, whatever they are, should be put to the service of our vanity. Each of them constitutes for him who enjoys it an obligation and not a reason for vain glory. Material wealth, power, knowledge, gifts of the heart and mind, become so much cause for discord when they serve to nourish pride. They remain beneficent only so long as they are the source of modesty in those who possess them.

Let us be humble if we have great possessions, for that proves that we are great debtors. All that a man has he owes to some one, and we are sure of being able to pay our debts?

Let us be humble if we sit in high places and hold the fate of others in our hands, for no clear sighted man can fail to be sensible of unfitness for so grave a role.

Let us be humble if we have much knowledge, for it only serves to better show the vastness of the unknown, and to compare the little we have discovered for ourselves with the amplitude of that which we owe to the pains of others.

And, above all, let us be humble if we are virtuous, since no one should be more sensible of his defects than he whose conscience is illumined, and since he, more than any one else, should feel the need of charity toward evil doers, even of suffering in their stead.

"And what about the necessary distinctions in life?" some one may ask. "As a result of your simplifications are you not going to destroy that sense of the difference between men which must be maintained if society exists at all?"

I have no mind to suppress distinctions and differences, but I think that what distinguishes a man is not found in his social rank, his occupation, his dress or his fortune, but solely in himself. More than any other, our own age has pricked the vain bubble of purely outward greatness. To be somebody at present it does not suffice to wear the mantle of an emperor or a royal crown. What honor is there in wielding power through gold lace, a coat of arms or a ribbon? Not that visible signs are to be despised—they have their meaning and use—but on condition that they cover something and not a vacuum. The moment they cease to stand for realities they become useless and dangerous. The only true distinction is superior worth. If you would have social rank duly respected you must begin by being worthy of the rank that is your own; otherwise you help to bring it into hatred and contempt. It is, unhappily, too true that respect is diminishing among us, and it certainly is not from a lack of lines drawn round those who wish to be respected. The root of the evil is in the mistaken idea that high station exempts him who holds it from observing the common obligations of life. As we rise we believe that we free ourselves from the law, forgetting that the spirit of obedience and humility should grow with our possessions and power. So it comes about that those who demand the most homage make the least effort to merit the homage they demand. This is why respect is diminishing.

The sole distinction necessary is the wish to become better. The man who strives to be better becomes more humble, more approachable, more friendly even with those who owe him allegiance, but as he gains by being better known he loses nothing in distinction, and he reaps the more respect in that he has sown the less pride.

CHAPTER XIII.  
THE EDUCATION FOR SIMPLICITY.

The simple life being above all else the product of a direction of mind, it is natural that education should have much to do with it. In general, but two methods of rearing children are practiced. The first is to bring them up for ourselves, the second to bring them up for themselves.

In the first case the child is looked upon as a complement of the parents; he is part of their property, occupies a place among their possessions. Sometimes this place is the highest, especially when the parents value the life of the affectations. Again, where material interests rule, the child holds second, third or even the last place. In any case he is a nobody. While he is young he vacillates round his parents, not only by obedience, which is right, but by the subordination of all his originality, all his being. As he grows older this subordination becomes a veritable confiscation, extending to his ideas, his feelings, everything. His minority becomes perpetual. Instead of slowly evolving into independence the man advances into slavery. He is what he is permitted to be, what his father's business, religious beliefs, political opinions or aesthetic tastes require him to be. He will think, speak, act and marry according to the understanding and limits of the paternal absolutism. This family tyranny may be exercised by people with no strength of character. It is only necessary for them to be convinced that good order requires the

child to be the property of the parents. In default of mental force, they possess themselves of him by other means—by alpha, supplications or base seductions. If they cannot fetter him they snare his feet in traps. But that he should live in them, through them, for them, is the only thing admissible.

Education of this sort is not the practice of families only, but also of great social organizations whose chief educational function consists in putting a strong hand on every newcomer, in order to fit him, in the most iron-bound fashion, into existing forms. It is the attenuation, pulverization and assimilation of the individual in a social body, be it theocratic, communistic or simply bureaucratic and routinized. Looked at from without, a like system seems the ideal of simplicity in education. Its processes, in fact, are absolutely simplistic, and if a man were not somebody, if he were only a sample of the race, this would be the perfect education. As all wild beasts, all fish and insects of the same genus and species have the same markings, so we should all be identical, having the same tastes, the same language, the same beliefs, the same tendencies. But man is not simply a specimen of the race, and for that reason this sort of education is far from being simple in its results. Men so vary from one another that numberless men have to be invented to suppress every and extinguish individual thought. And one never arrives at it then but in part, a fact which is continually deranging everything. At each moment, by some fissure, some inferior force of initiative is making a violent way to the light, producing explosions, upheavals, all sorts of grave disorders. And where there are no outward manifestations the evil lies dormant; beneath apparent order are hidden dumb revolt, flaws made by an abnormal existence, apathy, death.

The system is evil which produces such ruin, and, however simple it may appear, in reality it brings forth all possible complications.

The other system is the extreme opposite, that of bringing up children for themselves. The roles are reversed; the parents are there for the child. No sooner is he born than he becomes the center. White headed grandfather and stalwart father bow before these curls. His lisp is their law. A sign from him suffices. If he cries in the night no fatigue is of account; the whole household must be roused. The newcomer is not long in discovering his omnipotence, and before he can walk he is drunken with it. As he grows older all this deepens and broadens. Parents, grandparents, servants, teachers, everybody is at his command. He accepts the homage and even the immolation of his neighbor; he treats like a rebellious subject any one who does not step out of his path. There is only himself. He is the unique, the perfect, the infallible. Too late it is perceived that all this has been evolving a master, and what a master! Forgetful of sacrifices, without respect, even pity. He no longer has any regard for those to whom he owes everything, and he goes through life without law or check.

This education, too, has its social counterpart. It flourishes wherever the past does not count, where history begins with the living, where there is no tradition, no discipline, no reverence; where those who know the least make the most noise; where those who stand for public order are alarmed by every chance comer whose power lies in his making a great outcry and respecting nothing. It insures the reign of transitory passion, the triumph of the inferior will. I compare these two educations—one the exaltation of the environment, the other the tyranny of the new—and I find them equally baneful. But the most disastrous of all is the combination of the two, which produces human beings half automatons, half despots, forever vacillating between the spirit of a sheep and the spirit of revolt or domination.

Children should be educated neither for themselves nor for their parents, for man is no more designed to be a personage than a specimen. They should be educated for life. The aim of their education is to aid them to become active members of humanity, brotherly forces, free servants of the civil organization. To follow a method of education inspired by any other principle is to complicate life, deform it, sow the seeds of all disorders.

When we would sum up in a phrase the destiny of the child the word "future" springs to our lips. The child is the future. This word says all—the sufferings of the past, the stress of today, hope. But when the education of the child begins he is incapable of estimating the reach of this word, for he is held by impressions of the present. Who, then, shall give him the first enlightenment and put him in the way he should go? The parents, the teachers. And with very little reflection they perceive that their work does not interest simply themselves and the child, but that they represent and administer impersonal powers and interests. The child should continually appear to them as a future citizen. With this ruling idea they will take thought for two things that complement each other—for the initial and personal force which is germinating in the child and for the social destination of this force. At no moment of their direction over him can they forget that this little being confided to their care must become himself and a brother. These two conditions, far from excluding each other, never exist apart. It is impossible to be brotherly, to love, to give oneself, unless one is master of himself, and, reciprocally, none can possess himself, comprehend his own individual being, until he has first made his way through the outward accidents of his existence down to the profound springs of life where man feels himself one with other men in all that is most intimately his own.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]



# FARM ORCHARD AND GARDEN

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CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED



When the rust struck the wheatfields of Minnesota this season the owners made rye faces, it is said.

There are more silos in some Wisconsin dairy counties than there are in the whole state of Iowa. The Iowa farmer wastes his cornstalks, the Wisconsin farmer doesn't.

It has been found that hog raising can be made very profitable along the foothills of the mountains of Colorado, where the pinon nut, the product of one of the native conifers, is found in great abundance. This nut is said to be equal if not superior to corn in making a fine quality of pork.

We notice that through the hog raising section of the west the Poland-China is giving way to the Chester White and Duroc Jersey types of hogs. The first named breed has for many years been the favorite, but in cases has been bred so fine as to impair health and prolificness.

A reader inquires as to the value of millet as a hay ration for horses—whether it is injurious. Where millet is allowed to grow and form seeds and is then cut for hay we regard it as a very poor food for the horse, the seeds seeming to have an injurious effect, but where it is cut just as it comes in to the bloom it may be fed without injury and makes excellent food. The same truth applies to its use for milk cows.

It is easier to preserve a natural forest growth than it is to plant the trees. There are millions of acres of so called brush lands, lands which have been raided by ax and fire, the soil well planted with the beginning of a hardy and congenial forest growth, which given proper care would in a few years develop prime forest trees. Most men are simply anxious to get rid of the brush when a portion of it at least should be patriotically saved and encouraged to meet future needs.

Here are two interesting items from South Dakota—one that a farmer this year marketed a load of red clover seed, for which he received \$750; another that a powerful artesian well has been drilled seventy miles west of the Missouri river. The first item is of the greatest agricultural significance, as it determines the possibility of growing clover in a country where for twenty-five years it has been said it could not be grown. The last item is significant as showing the enlarged area of the underground water belt of that state, which heretofore was supposed to be confined to that part of the state lying east of the Missouri river.

The question is asked us why the course of a river, brook or water course is invariably crooked—why the water, seeking passage from a higher to a lower level, never follows straight lines. Water is always obedient to a natural law and probably would run in straight lines if it met no obstruction. Meeting such obstruction, it immediately forms an eddy, which tends to eat out the bank against which it revolves, thus making its course to a lower level invariably crooked. There are great advantages connected with this peculiarity of water flow—one that it tends to hold the water back and prevents the rapid loss of water through the country drained by the stream, thereby preventing disastrous floods and waterless seasons. Another benefit is that the tortuous course of the streams adds much to the landscape beauty through which they pass. A canal or a ditch possesses no more natural beauty than a brick wall. It is interesting to note that even the smallest rivulet follows all the freaks and peculiarities of movement to be seen in connection with our largest rivers.

We are asked why it is that the old fashioned blizzard no longer visits the northwest country, and it is assumed that a marked climatic change has taken place incident to the occupation, settlement and development of the country. We doubt if any climatic change has taken place and think that as the years go by it will be found that it is just as cold, just as hot, just as wet and just as dry, covering a period of years, as it was fifty years ago. This fact is true, however, so far as the blizzard is concerned: The building of fences and the planting of innumerable groves of timber all over the surface of the prairie country have done much to modify the intensity of these bitter winter storms. In an early day the prairies were usually burned over in the fall of the year, and there was absolutely nothing to obstruct the force and sweep of the winds. This condition made possible the frightful, blinding, deathly blizzard of the past. Today every fence obstructs the passage of the snow, and every grove breaks up the air currents and limits their force and intensity, which two things, we think, explain why the blizzard as we used to know it thirty and forty years ago has become a thing of the past.

The well to do farmer who has no time to give to his family, his friends and his country will have to take time to be sick and die some day.

With butter in December retailing at 30 cents and eggs at 25 cents, there are many worse lines of business than caring for the cow and the hen.

If the strawberry bed is not yet covered with some sort of winter protection, it should be done at once. It is thawing and freezing which kill the plants. The plants should be kept from thawing from fall until spring.

A Kansas farmer with a four horse team recently hauled a load of wheat to market which brought him an even hundred dollars, and still Kansas once passed the hat when the merciless drought impoverished its pioneers. With coal, oil, gas, fruit, corn, wheat and live stock it takes five figures at least to now total the wealth of its farmer citizens.

In a collection of over 7,000 selected specimens of apples, representing one of the state exhibits at the world's fair, containing over 200 varieties, the most perfect and beautiful specimen was a Black Ben Davis. No artist given free rein to paint the most beautiful apple his fancy could invent could have matched this apple in beauty of coloring and perfection of form.

If the middlemen could be all killed off and dispensed with the farmer would find, to his surprise, that in his eagerness to secure all that he thought belonged to him he had forced his best friend, the nonproducer and consumer, out of the market and had made him a competitor in the things he was himself producing. The more of our people there are engaged as nonproducers the better for the farmer.

We have noticed in our travels lately several so called city parks where trees have been planted in a tough soil, with the usual results. This is no way to secure handsome and thrifty trees. The right way is to plow the park, fertilize the soil thoroughly, set out the young trees and keep them cultivated and free from weeds or grass for three or four years until they get well established. Then the park may be safely seeded down without injury to the trees.

There is a greater demand today for dependable men than any other kind; not so much for brilliant or very smart men as for those who can be implicitly trusted—men honest on principle to the core, who will always do well and faithfully the duties assigned them. In fact, we are tempted to say that the very best equipment for a young man today is to be honest, industrious and clean, for thousands want just this sort. Ability and expertness follow close on the heels of industry and application.

We saw a wise farmer the other day. He had produced on his farm this year forty acres of corn and a hundred tons of clover and timothy hay. He was busy baling his hay for market, it being worth \$7 per ton delivered at his depot. He had cut up his field of corn and was preparing to shred it and feed it to his neighbors who feed their hay and leave their corn fodder to be stripped by winter winds in the cornfields and be thus practically wasted. It is hard work to make some men understand that the feeding value of an acre of good corn fodder is equal to a ton and a half of good hay.

There is very little said, in the farm papers especially, about the man who has to buy farm products—the patient consumer, who alone makes a market for what the farmer raises. The farmer is always congratulated when he gets 25 cents for his eggs, 30 cents for his butter and like good prices for other staple farm products, but all the time he is doing it some laboring man or salaried clerk is figuring very close to keep his living expenses inside his income, and just in proportion as the farmer rejoices over the good prices he gets, the consumer has to scratch his head and plan how to get along without the things. The city consumer practically has to fight for existence, for he carries on his shoulders a lot of middlemen who must all have a profit, and he is only too often victimized in the matter of the quality of the things which he has to buy—eggs and butter, for instance, strawberries, beefsteak and the like. A man needs to be mighty sharp to live in a city and buy his living supplies, and most of them get to be.

As we note it, the majority of men who take up the business of feeding cattle for the beef market make a failure of it in the long run. There is a science about this business which only the few seem to possess. In one western community fourteen farmers thought they could most profitably operate their farms making beef production a specialty. Only one had a dollar to show for profit at the end of ten years. Most of them, while they had made a living, had been obliged to encumber their farms, some of them to the limit. The mistakes they made lay in the line of paying too much for feeders or too much for corn, but more probably in the line of injudicious selection of the type or animals fed. The one man who almost without exception made money on his beef cattle raised high grade Hereford steers himself, fed them as baby feed and marketed them when a year and a half old. The fact is when a man buys a four and a half cent poorly bred three-year-old steer and tries to fatten it on fifty cent corn he is tackling a problem which can only result in loss.

## AN AGRICULTURAL REVIVAL.

There is in progress all over the United States today a remarkable development of interest in all that pertains to the soil and its products. Nothing like it has ever been seen before. The farm and the farmer, heretofore but little appreciated by the masses, rated as below par in a financial, social and economic way, personified by a coatless, unshaven rube, with a rake in his hand, leaning on a hog yard fence, are fast becoming the centers of interest. The old granger is almost paralyzed in view of the interest being taken in both him and his business. The kid gloved society man bows to him, the scientist consults with him, the banker courts his acquaintance and deposits, while no schools prosper as do agricultural schools and colleges or are so largely patronized. Science, while ever ready and willing, but so long barred by prejudice from intimate acquaintance and affiliation with agriculture, now finds an open door and to a larger extent and with more beneficent results than in any other line of human endeavor is unlocking doors of agricultural possibility and offering prizes so valuable that the attention of all is being invited. Man, foreordained from the beginning to live close to the soil and as a result of modern so called progress very widely divorced from it, is at last beginning to realize that much of what we term human happiness is not very far removed from ownership and cultivation of the soil. So we find city bred men, the product of the factory, the office and intense municipal conditions, the salaried man and the rich man, manifesting an interest in the soil and the farm or garden never before seen. The east is being dotted with farms owned and operated by millionaires, the poultry farm has become as much of a commercial proposition as a mill or a factory, the trolley lines have made possible the country home and the large garden and orchard for even the city toiler, an agricultural press is in connection with experimental station and farm institute, exploiting the possibilities of production under better farm methods, while specialists in crop production are doing a missionary work of the highest importance. The coming year will see more nice gardens made, more strawberry beds set out, more front yards beautified and more back yards cleaned up, more trees planted and more of agricultural and horticultural progress, than any year since the pilgrim fathers landed. The revival can bring only good to the people individually and the country at large. It has come to stay.

## BUTTER AND EGGS.

There always has been, and always will be good money in the production of butter and eggs. These are two staple commodities the demand for which always equals the supply and usually exceeds it. If the farm under present management is not as profitable as it should be, get the cow to make it more so, for if properly cared for she will invariably help put a man on his financial feet and improve the farm while she is enriching the owner. Dairy communities are always prosperous communities. If land is worth \$25 per acre, the cow can alone assist in making the working of such land profitable. The highest priced land of Europe, in the Netherlands and in the island of Jersey are dairy farms. Then take eggs, a farm product which carries a larger margin of profit than any other commodity the farm turns out, a farm industry which requires but a minimum of capital to start and one which is possible and profitable on all farms in all places. Modern methods of preserving and holding eggs have doubled the price of them during the season when they are produced in the largest quantity, and the competition among the cold storage men to secure them is greater than with any other farm commodity. An eighty acre farm can easily carry 15 cows and 250 hens. The cows, if of the right sort, can be made to bring in an average of \$50 each and the hens \$1 each. Here is \$1,000 to be had from these two sources alone, saying nothing about hogs, calves, bees, garden and orchard stuff.

## A BLESSING IN DISGUISE.

The people of the north section of the United States are wont to associate winter with much of dread and discomfort, the severe frost, the deep snows, the embargo placed upon outdoor work and all that. Still this winter weather, with all its unpleasant features, is one of the agricultural saviors of the farms and, with all its rigor and severity, a blessing in disguise. In the first place it secures a needed rest for the cultivated land and practically limits production to one crop during the year; then the frost locks up the soil tight, and for a period of four months, when the fields of the south and unfrozen section are being mercilessly washed and robbed by the winter rains, the frozen acres are protected. Then, again, the action of frost in disintegrating soil and making it adaptable to plant growth is of the greatest importance, the rough and unmanageable clods turned up in the fall are pulverized and mellowed by spring in the finest possible sort of a seed bed. Then the snows are said to be of greater fertilizing power than rain, and so when the snow melts and the mercury down to zero or below and you can't do much save care for the stock and keep warm yourself, don't whine at the climate and wish you were in Texas or some other warm country, for your seeming annoyances are blessings in disguise.

## TOBACCO SECRETS.

Turkish and Virginian Leaves Are Varieties of the Same Plant.

How many people even among the most confirmed smokers know what is the difference between Turkish and Virginia tobaccos?

The smoker, of course, can tell you which is which at the first whiff, but if you ask him what the original distinction is between the two he will tell you that one comes from Turkey and the other from the States.

He is wrong. You could grow Turkish and Virginia tobaccos in the same field, for they are merely two different varieties of the same plant. Turkish is the leaf of *Nicotiana rustica*, while Virginia is *Nicotiana glauca*. Of course the two are often blended by tobaccoists.

Again, what constitutes the difference between "strong" and "mild" tobaccos? It is simple enough. The strong product is so manufactured that it burns slowly, the result being that the contained nicotine is distilled in an unaltered state. Mild tobaccos are those which burn well, and thus their contained nicotine is consumed or decomposed, with the result that a less narcotic smoke is formed.

We often hear cheap cigars spoken of as "cabbage leaves," and doubtless many people believe that these are actually adulterated with other substances than tobacco. Often in such a weed the outside wrapper is noticed to be patched with pale green, and this fact is held proof of the cabbage leaf libel. The piece of greenish leaf is real tobacco which has been plucked unripe or not properly cured. It is only to be found in thin, poor leaf.—London Express.

## USE OF FRENCH WORDS.

A Practice That Does Not Help the English Language.

Why do people persist in using French words when there are good old English words to serve the purpose? It is a habit that is growing daily. For instance, at dinner people give you "menu" instead of "bill of fare," though the items are such English dishes as boiled cod, roast beef and apple tart. One is accommodated with a serviette instead of a napkin, an English word, but originally of French origin, as is the Scotch word napery, used for household linen. When you enter a shop you are served with corsets instead of stays, costumes by a dressmaker. "Blouses" take the place of shirts or waists, and hose are offered for stockings. The former word is, however, English. At the theater we have programmes instead of playbills and matinees in place of afternoon performances. Toques are adjusted with as much ease as hats, and we eat in a restaurant as cheerfully as in a dining room. There are, of course, untranslatable words which must be used, but our good old English language is rapidly becoming a hotchpotch of foreign words, while telegraphy is doing his best to oust all the crisp and racy Saxon speech. Whenever possible let us determine to use an English word instead of a French word, both in literature and conversation.—London Graphic.

## Fines For Church Shirkers.

After being dormant for some years the act of Jan. 1, c. 1609 which provided that any person absenting himself from his church on a Sunday without sufficient excuse should be fined twopenny for each absence and imprisoned in default of distress on his goods until the fine was paid was revived in 1828. A report of the inspectors of prisons contains a list of eleven persons in Lancashire gaol and imprisoned under the act between Feb. 12, 1829, and May 10, 1841. From one a laborer was in prison for ten weeks (until released by order of the home secretary) after being convicted in a penalty of 1 shilling, with 14 shillings costs, for having been absent from church a single Sunday. This act was repealed, so far as regards Roman Catholics, in 1814, and wholly in 1846.—London Chronicle.

## A New Brand.

A prominent missionary bishop of the Episcopal church, according to the Washington Star, was in the habit of introducing among the Eskimos who were his special charges many things to amuse or interest them in order that he might gain their attention to his preaching. It happened, however, that in spite of the various ingenious inventions which he placed before them these sons of the arctic regions continued to be impressed by the white man's canned food more than by anything else he brought with him. Being unwilling to eat the blubber and drink the oil of the Eskimos, the white man always came with many cans of meat and vegetables.

One day the bishop above referred to decided to spring a surprise upon the natives. He fed with him on this trip a talking machine, with record in the Eskimo tongue. He gathered his charges all around him in the big meeting house and started the machine a-going. Everybody was certainly puzzled. At last a smile broke in upon the face of one.

"Canned white man," he said in gloe.

## Inducers in His Calling.

Father and son just want to marry Mr. Brown, my dear. Well, now, do you think he shows proper industry in his calling? Daughter (indignant)—I should think so. Why, he's called nearly every night for a month.

## Great Closing Out Sale.

Best Gas Stoves and Hot Plates from \$1.00 up.  
Best Coal Air Tight Heaters, \$8.50 to \$12.00.  
Best Ovens from \$1.50 to \$2.00.  
Best Plush Robes, \$2.25 to \$3.75.  
Best Woolen Blankets \$1.25 to \$2.50.  
Best Horse Covers, from 65c up.  
Best Clothes Wringers, \$1.00 to \$2.50.  
Best Washing Machine from \$3.00 up.  
Best Chain Pumps, \$3.25 complete.  
Best Wood Stock Pumps, \$2.50 to \$3.50.  
Best Iron Pitcher Pumps, \$1.25.  
Best Cap Mantles 8c each.  
Best Wheel Barrows from \$1.40 to \$2.25.  
Best Sleds from 25c up.  
Best Buggy Harness, \$8.50 up.  
Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Stove Boards, Roofing Paper, Churns, Paints, Oils, Varnish and Brushes, Air Guns, Pocket Knives, Razors, Sheers, Gas and Water Pipes, Burners and Globes, Chandeliers, Brackets, Kitchen Sinks, Garden, Farm Tools and Granite Ware at lowest prices. Give us a call.

MASSILLON HARDWARE CO.,  
53 S. ERIE ST., Opp. Hotel Sailer.

## TRAVELERS'

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.  
Under a new schedule in effect Sunday Nov. 27, 1904, Passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon station as follows:  
For the East, 2:17 a. m., 2:06 a. m., 8:08 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 12:37 p. m., 6:18 p. m., 8:03 p. m., 10:52 p. m.  
For the West, 9:53 a. m., 10:28 a. m., 2:36 p. m., 5:42 p. m., 9:42 p. m., 11:40 p. m.  
For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent Pennsylvania Co., Massillon, O.

Trains Run by Central Standard Time

Southbound.	6:02	6:07	6:08	6:09
CLEVELAND	8:11	12:30	9:00	
London	9:08	1:35	9:5	
AKRON	9:52	2:08	10:15	
Barberton	9:51	2:07	10:14	
MILLVILLE	10:30	3:00	11:00	
OLIVERVILLE	10:30	3:00	11:00	
St. Vernon	12:30	5:10	1:4	
OLUMBUS	1:20	6:40	1:5	
Northbound.	6:07	6:02	6:08	6:09
OLUMBUS	12:40	7:15	12:01	
St. Vernon	2:10	8:48	1:27	
Millerville	3:20	10:06	2:4	
AKRON	4:05	11:00	3:3	
Barberton	4:15	11:10	3:12	
OLIVERVILLE	4:48	11:30	4:05	
AKRON	5:08	11:50	4:25	
Hudson	5:15	12:06	4:35	
OLUMBUS	5:50	12:24	4:55	
CLEVELAND	6:51	1:23	5:50	

Trains for Warsaw, Trine, Janesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leave Massillon, 11:10 a. m. week days.

For particulars see nearest C. & O. ticket agent or communicate with Geo. W. Weed, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

W. & L. E. H. K.  
Effective January 8th, trains will arrive and depart as follows: All daily except No. 21.

East. No. 2 12:58 p. m. No. 3 10:19 a. m.  
No. 28 3:37 p. m. No. 21 6:43 a. m.  
No. 20 9:47 p. m. No. 15 4:02 p. m.  
No. 4 12:25 p. m. No. 5 4:47 p. m.  
No. 16 3:08 a. m. No. 19 1:50 p. m.  
No. 31 6:39 a. m. No. 80 8:55 p. m.

For full information call on S. A. Cunningham, Agent.

## FOR SALE!

A number of Choice Residence Lots On South Erie, Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets. Will sell these lots on small monthly payments, \$5 to \$10 a month.

THOMAS BURD,  
Office with S. Burd, Over 7 E Main St.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM  
Grows and beautifies the hair. Restores to the hair its natural color. Cures scalp diseases and itching. 50c and \$1.00 per bottle.

## Baltimore & Ohio Railroad

Time table effective Nov. 27, 1904

Read Down.	7:14	7:19	7:21	7:24	7:26
Cleveland	7:40	7:45	7:48	7:50	7:52
Liverpool	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Lester	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Medina	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Seville	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Stirling	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Easton	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Ar. Akron	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Ar. Akron U. J.	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Warwick	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Canal Fulton	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Massillon	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Canal Dover	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Canal Dover	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Freepoint	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Flushing	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52
Bridgeport	8:40	8:45	8:48	8:50	8:52

Read Up.	7:14	7:19	7:21	7:24	7:26
Cleveland	8:10	8:15	8:18	8:20	8:22
Liverpool	9:10	9:15	9:18	9:20	9:22
Lester	9:10	9:15	9:18	9:20	9:22
Medina	9:10	9:15	9:18	9:20	9:22
Seville	9:10	9:15	9:18	9:20	9:22
Stirling	9:10	9:15	9:18	9:20	9:22
Easton	9:10	9:15	9:18	9:20	9:22
Ar. Akron	9:10	9:15	9:18	9:20	9:22
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## THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,  
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
99 North Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.  
Both Telephones No. 66.

Weekly Founded in 1863.  
Daily Founded in 1887.  
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1894.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at  
Babney's Book Store, Hammerlin's Cigar  
Stand and Hankins' News Stand in  
North Mill Street.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class  
matter.

THURSDAY, JANUARY, 19, 1905

Andrew Carnegie has made a great many generous gifts but it is doubtful whether he will ever make a given number of people more truly and happily grateful than those who will be effected by his intention to reimburse depositors in the Citizens' National bank of Oberlin, who lost so heavily through the use which Mrs. Chadwick made of his name.

## A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

So quietly did Mr. J. F. Pocock go about perfecting his plans for presenting Massillon with a hospital that only two of the members of the board of trustees gathered in Mr. McCaughey's office Saturday afternoon knew why they were holding the meeting. "Better tell the rest why we are here," said one of the two in the secret. The surprise and gratification manifested when the good news was told will be felt by all patriotic residents of Massillon this evening when they read of the magnificent gift which has been made to the city.

Mr. Pocock planned the details of his great gift quietly, but he planned them well. The trustees selected to handle the business of establishing the hospital are men of well known ability and integrity and are representative citizens in the highest meaning of the term. The site chosen for the hospital building is one of the best in the neighborhood for such a purpose. An architect of noted attainments has been selected to draw up the plans. Finally, the rules laid down for the government of the institution have been framed with a view to making it a general hospital for the people under an administration unbiased by creeds or prejudices of any sort, manner or description.

It appears that according to Mr. Pocock's expressed wish the institution is not to bear his name. It will, nevertheless, stand as a lasting monument to the generosity and public spiritedness of the donor.

## TEACHERS' MEETING.

Tuscarawas Township Instructors' Programme Jan. 20.

On Saturday afternoon, January 7, a number of the teachers of Tuscarawas township met in the school house in district No. 6, for the purpose of discussing questions pertaining to the schools. L. B. Harris was chosen chairman and D. W. Walter secretary. The principal subject discussed was the text books used in the schools. The Rev. W. S. Adams made an appropriate speech. J. E. Tweed, John Zeigler and Miss Tainetta Grant were appointed to prepare a programme for a teachers' institute to be held Friday evening, January 20, in the Sixteen church. The following programme was prepared:

Organ voluntary.  
Song.  
Invocation, the Rev. W. S. Adams.  
Song.  
Introductory address, L. B. Harris.  
Vocal solo, Albert Williams.  
Declaration, Blanche J. Featheringham, "He Had to Do His Duty."  
Address, "Morals in the Public Schools," D. W. Walter.  
Solo, Stanwood.  
Recitation, "Pleasant . . ."  
Address, "Qualifications of a Teacher," Albert Kurzen.  
Each subject will be discussed.

## TEACHERS' EXCURSION.

B. & O. Has Arranged a Personally Conducted Trip.

Traveling Passenger Agent George W. Squiggins, of the B. & O. railroad, was in the city on Tuesday arranging for a personally conducted teachers' excursion to Washington during the spring vacation. The round trip, including sleeping car, hotel accommodation and even baggage transportation, will cost \$29.

The party will leave Lorain, Elyria, Medina, Seville, Massillon, Canal Dover and New Philadelphia, Friday, March 24, and arrive home Thursday, March 30.

The route of the journey both ways, across the Allegheny mountains, along the historic Cumberland and Potomac rivers, through Harper's Ferry, has been selected with a view to affording the party the most varied scenery and the greatest possible enjoyment.

## MINERS MEET IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Six Hundred Delegates are in Attendance.

ALL DISTRICTS REPRESENTED.

President Mitchell in His Annual Address Thoroughly Reviews the Mining Situation—A Determined Fight Will be Made Against Wage Reduction in Pennsylvania.

Indianapolis, Jan. 17.—The annual national convention of the United Mine Workers of America opened in this city Monday, with nearly six hundred delegates in attendance. The largest delegations were from the central district. The Ohio district delegation was headed by President W. H. Haskins, and the western Pennsylvania district delegation was headed by President Patrick Dolan. The three anthracite districts sent one hundred and thirty delegates, headed by President John Fahy and T. D. Nichols.

The principal feature of the opening session was the address of President Mitchell, which was, in part, as follows:

Mr. Mitchell began by referring to the compromise between miners and operators a year ago whereby the 15 per cent reduction that was at first insisted upon by the operators was reduced to 5.55 per cent and accepted on a referendum vote of the miners. Mr. Mitchell said:

"The result of that referendum vote stands as a monument to the sagacity of the members of our organization and proves that government, whether of unions or of nations, is safe and secure in the hands of the people. The compromise proposition was accepted by a vote of 101,792 3/4 as against 68,486 1/4."

"Except for the year of the anthracite strike, this is the first time that I have been unable to report any material growth in the membership of the organization. Our average membership for the year ending December 31, 1904, shows an increase of a little less than 4,000 over the preceding year, while the membership for the month of December, based upon the tax received for that month, shows a decrease of about 25,000 members. The heavy falling off in membership for the month of December, 1904, is accounted for by the fact that from twenty to twenty-five thousand members were on strike and exonerated from the payment of dues. The greatest loss sustained is in the Eastern bituminous and anthracite fields. At no time since 1897 has work been so irregular and the coal trade so demoralized. I feel confident that our organization has suffered no permanent loss in strength or influence and that with the revival of business and industrial activity we shall, in the near future, regain this apparent loss and surpass our former strength."

Mr. Mitchell then submitted a statement showing the operation of the sliding scale as established by the anthracite coal strike commission. He showed that the operation of this scale from April 1, 1903, to December 31, 1904, had resulted as follows:

In April, 1903, the average price of coal was \$4.44 per ton and there was no percentage of increase in compensation. In December, 1904, the average price of coal was \$4.86 per ton, and there was an increase of 7 per cent in the miners' compensation—this increase was in addition to the horizontal increase of 10 per cent granted by the anthracite commission.

Closing his reference to the anthracite situation, Mr. Mitchell said: "I fear the anthracite mine workers will be unable to secure any further concessions or even to maintain their present standard, unless they take immediate steps to perfect their organization." Mr. Mitchell then took up the strikes of the year, saying:

"In no other year since the formation of the United Mine Workers of America have there been so many men continuously on strike, and at no previous time in the history of the organization, with the exception of 1902, have we been compelled to expend so much money in the support and maintenance of those involved as in the year just closed."

He dwelt at length on the Colorado strike, the declaration of martial law in Las Animas county by Governor Peabody, and the riotous scenes that culminated in attacks on mine workers' officials and in the deportation of union miners from Colorado by the militia. He spoke of the district convention held in Trinidad March 24 to consider calling off the strike, and said:

"On the day preceding the one on which the convention was to be held, the governor of Colorado ordered four hundred troops to the city of Trinidad, and Las Animas county was declared to be under martial law. When our con-

vention met, on the following day, the delegates in attendance and the miners in general—many hundreds of whom were then residing in the city of Trinidad—were so incensed at the warranted and uncalled for action of the governor that instead of calmly considering the status of the strike and declaring it off, as they undoubtedly would have done had the troops not been there, they decided that while the civil laws had been suspended a resumption of work would be regarded not as a recognition of their defeat by the coal companies, but as a cowardly surrender to Peabody. The action of the convention in deciding to continue the strike under the circumstances then existing had received my full and unqualified endorsement."

Mr. Mitchell then said that when it began to be evident later on that the miners could not win the strike the executive committee of the national mine workers at a meeting at Indianapolis, April 27, decided to take steps to end the Colorado strike. A district convention to meet in Pueblo June 20 was called, but this convention, contrary to the advice of the national officers, decided to continue the strike. Financial assistance from the national body was withdrawn after a contribution of \$15,000 on July 1 and the middle of October the strike collapsed. Commenting on the failure of the strike, Mr. Mitchell said:

"It is needless to say that the failure of this strike was to us a source of sorrow and keen disappointment, and in spite of the fact that it had already cost us approximately one-half a million dollars, had there been any reasonable hope of success, we should have advised its continuance even though this course would have exhausted our national treasury; but when we are convinced beyond peradventure that a strike cannot be won, it becomes our solemn duty, regardless of criticism or condemnation, to recognize the inevitable and declare that so far as we are concerned the strike should be brought to a close."

Of other strikes, Mr. Mitchell said: "The strike in the Meyersdale district of Pennsylvania, which was reported at the last annual convention, is still in progress. This strike, originally involving some three thousand men, grew out of the action of the operators in attempting to enforce a reduction of ten per cent per ton. At present there are from twelve to fifteen hundred families there depending upon us for support."

"A very serious strike occurred at that portion of district No. 6, known as sub-district No. 5. It was caused by an attempt on the part of the operators in eastern Ohio and the Panhandle district of West Virginia to depart from the Indianapolis agreement and introduce new conditions of employment which would have amounted to a serious reduction in wages. After the strike had been in progress something over two months, an adjustment was reached, which secured for our members practically all they were contending for."

"A strike of considerable magnitude and of vital importance to the present and future of our organization in the Southern states has been in progress in Alabama for the past seven months."

"The cause of this strike was that the furnace operators refused to grant a demand of the miners for a renewal of the scale of 1903 and 1904. This scale had been fixed by arbitration, Judge George Gray, of Delaware, being the umpire in the case, and was agreed upon after a very exhaustive investigation. At the present time fully eight thousand families are dependent upon the national and district organizations for support. The strike has necessitated the expenditure of a large sum of money, approximating, for relief purposes, \$10,000 per week."

"During the last three months and especially during the month of December, thousands of non-unionists have been recruited in the Virginias and through employment agencies in Philadelphia and New York. Assisted by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, we have sought to prevent the shipment of men from Eastern points, and in this we have succeeded to a marked degree, although many non-unionists are still accepting transportation and employment notwithstanding the fact that they are fully aware that our members are resisting conditions which, if accepted, would lead to complete demoralization of the standard of living secured through years and years of struggle and self-sacrifice on the part of the union miners of the South."

Mr. Mitchell closed his consideration of strikes by brief allusions to the strikes at Tracy and Whitwell and in the Coal Creek district of Tennessee; to the strike in the Cabin Creek district of West Virginia and to the strike at Morris Run, in district No. 2. The points at issue are the enforcement of the wage scale and the prevention of discrimination against the union. All the strikers are now receiving assistance from the national mine workers' organization.

There is considerable apprehension among the delegates concerning the approaching joint conference at Altoona, Pa., at which the central Pennsylvania agreement is to be made. Many fear that the operators will try to force a big reduction in wages. There is, how-

ever, determined opposition to any concessions being made in that district this year and this convention will take official notice of the conditions there and may define its stand.

Reports from all the districts show a shortage in work compared with previous years. In Indiana the average has been less than three days in the week. It is said present conditions would tend toward a further reduction in wages if a scale were fixed this year.

## POPE ECONOMIZING.

Much Grumbling in the Vatican Household.

Rome, Jan. 18.—The present crisis in the fortunes of the Catholic church has necessitated retrenchments, and Pope Pius X has stepped nobly into the breach. He has economized here and there in many ways which have heretofore been spoken of in these dispatches.

The pope is seconded in his efforts by Cardinal Merry Del Val, the papal secretary of state, who, having private means, does not need to draw upon the church fund; but the other cardinals have not shown a desire to give up any of their revenues. This is only natural, as their positions require troops of useless servants, suites of unused rooms, horses and carriages, and certain entertainments, not to mention calls on their purses as servants of the church; while many, in fact almost all, do not possess private means.

It is computed that the pope has so managed affairs that the expenses of the Holy See will be reduced yearly to the extent of a million francs in normal times. The yearly saving will be much greater on extraordinary occasions, such as jubilees, when the contributions of Peter's Pence increase enormously.

All this, of course, causes discontent in the apostolic palace, where perquisites have disappeared, the number of employes has been reduced, and other retrenchments made. In short, the pope looks after things, and the victims grumble.

## RAREST SHAKESPEARE FOUND.

Disputed 1594 Edition of "Titus Andronicus" Discovered.

London, Jan. 18.—One of the most interesting romances in literature has just been announced. It is nothing less than the discovery in the house of a countryman in Sweden of an almost perfect 1594 quarto of Shakespeare's "Titus Andronicus." The very existence of this edition has hitherto been discredited.

In Arber's transcript of the registers of the stationers of London the edition is recorded, but most bibliographers, in the absence of proof, regarded it as a sham entry. The only other evidence is in Langbaine's Dramatic Poetry, 1691, in which it is stated that "Titus Andronicus" was first printed in quarto in London in 1594, adding that no copy survived of that edition. Yet a London bibliographer heard on December 7 from the librarian of the Lund university who had been intrusted with the care of the extraordinary find above described.

The only blemish in the quarto is that about ten words have been erased from the text. Assuming that it is genuine, the bibliographer thinks it will probably come to England and be sold at auction at Sotheby's, where it will probably fetch from \$800 to £1,000. He expressed regret that the British Museum is unable to afford to buy the rare volume. Others suggest that the quarto will bring a much higher price, probably £2,000 to £3,000.

## CONFEDERATE BONDS.

Englishman Who Holds Them Thinks South Should Pay.

London, Jan. 18.—The Financial News prints a letter from a correspondent who calls attention to the bonds of the late Confederate states of the United States, over \$300,000,000 of which are deposited within one hundred yards of the Mansion House.

The correspondent says that the Southern states never repudiated these bonds but are simply prevented from paying them by act of congress. He argues that the anger which prompted the burning of the cotton deposited as security for the bonds and the passing of an act rendering repatriation to the bondholders illegal should by this time have been appeased. The North acknowledged the South as a de facto government by the exchange of prisoners and other acts which are usual between countries at war.

For this reason, the correspondent says, the United States should now "as an act of grace, as an earnest of increased amity between the United States and Great Britain, permit the South to do what it can toward an amicable settlement of the debt."

The Financial News tersely comments on the letter by expressing the opinion that a person who bought chances for a repayment of these bonds at a cent per dollar would be guilty of a rash, hazardous speculation within the meaning of the act forbidding the taking of such chances.

At Rhine's.

Edison new records, 25c.

## HEATING PLANT IS POSSIBLE.

The Hon. Anthony Howells at Head of Plan.

## FRANCHISE ASKED OF COUNCIL.

The Ordinance is Now in the Hands of a Committee—Similar Plants are in Operation in Other Cities and Favorable Reports of Their Efficiency Have Been Given Out.

As is noted elsewhere, the city council has been asked by the Hon. Anthony Howells to pass an ordinance granting him, his heirs, successors and assigns a twenty-five year franchise to lay pipes and mains in the streets and alleys of the city to supply steam for heating purposes. The project under consideration contemplates the erection of a plant with all necessary equipment to furnish heating to all business blocks and others desiring to use this means of heating.

The project is not one of conjecture as similar plants have been established in many cities and have proved a success beyond the fondest claims of the projectors. In Massillon it does not seem that it would be necessary to tear up a great amount of the street paving as a large part of the pipes could be put down in alleys and streets where there is no paving. The location of the plant will be determined upon after consideration has been given to many points in the matter. The hauling of coal to the plant, the ratio of condensation of steam in the mains and the distance to the part of the city using the greatest amount of steam must be considered. The distance the steam travels is of no serious consideration as there are plants in operation where the steam is carried a distance greater than would be the case here if the plant were located near the outskirts of the city.

Among the favorable points in a central heating plant are the facts that the business portion would be free of smoke, providing the heating system was generally patronized and the fire risk would be greatly diminished as it would be possible for the business district to be heated without a single fire in a stove, grate or furnace.

From figures obtained from those operating similar plants in other cities, it is learned that the cost of heating is at least as cheap as is heating by the use of coal in stoves and furnaces. It is claimed that heat could be furnished by a central plant cheaper than can now be secured by the use of gas. The convenience to the user is a point not overlooked by those interested in the project. Plants are in use in Toledo, New Philadelphia, Lima, Youngstown, Sandusky, Oak Park, Ill., and other places to a greater or less degree. The most favorable reports come from these places.

The granting of a franchise by the council now rests in the hands of the judiciary committee, to which the ordinance was referred Tuesday evening. The committee will make a report in due time. According to the provisions of the ordinance, the work of constructing the plant must begin within eighteen months after the passing of the ordinance. The details of the plant have not been worked out in full and will not be until some action has been taken by the council.

The project of the central plant was freely discussed by many business men Wednesday and all seemed to be favorably impressed. Heating would be furnished to residences as well as business blocks should the company receive sufficient demands to warrant the laying of pipes to those sections of the city.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office to your job printing.

## Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."

D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take. But it's risky to wait until you have consumption. Get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

Where sold: 25c., 50c., \$1.00.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

Aid recovery by keeping the bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills, all vegetable, gently laxative.

## GRAND JURY DISCHARGED.

Wilson Druckenbrod Indicted for Manslaughter.

Canton, Jan. 18.—The grand jurors completed their labors and filed their report of the indictments for the January term of common pleas court with Judge Ambler at 4:30 Tuesday afternoon. The jury was in session seven days, examining 119 witnesses, returning 84 indictments and ignored 13 cases presented. Of the indictments returned 25 are against saloonkeepers, six of whom are charged with permitting gambling on their premises and the others with violations of the Sunday liquor laws. Michael Manning, proprietor of the Garden theater, is under indictment on two charges, one for permitting minors to loiter in his place and the other for selling on Sunday.

Wilson Druckenbrod, of New Berlin, was indicted for manslaughter in the killing of his wife, Mary Cora Druckenbrod, whose body was found in a lane near New Berlin on October 25, last. The action of the jury and the fact that no preliminary hearing was given the young man, legal men say, indicates that the authorities have knowledge of the case which has not been given to the general public.

Nathan A. Seltzer, who conducted the Manhattan Supply Company, was indicted for obtaining goods on false pretenses. The indictment grows out of the institution of bankruptcy proceedings by Seltzer, and the charge is that he obtained goods from the Arbutnot-Stephenson Company, of Pittsburgh, by misrepresentation.

In discharging the jurors Judge Ambler thanked them for their diligence and earnestness on behalf of the court and the county.

## STARK COUNTY FOR HERRICK.

So Says Senator Pollock in Cleveland.

State Senator Robert Pollock, of Stark county, was in Cleveland yesterday. While his visit to the city was purely a business one, he called at the board of election rooms to see his old friend Secretary Adolph Haas. Senator Pollock was asked by a Leader reporter about the sentiment on the gubernatorial situation in Stark county.

"As far as I know," he replied, "all the sentiment there is for Herrick. I have heard several expressions on the subject and the governor seems to have the call in Stark county. We hear very little of the opposition to Herrick there. I would not be surprised if Stark county's delegates were instructed for Herrick."—Cleveland Leader.

## BALANCE ON HAND \$603,952.

U. M. W. of A. Paid Out \$1,067,300 for Strike Relief.

Indianapolis, Jan. 18.—While the United Mine Workers took a recess to await the report of the resolution committee today, President Mitchell accepted an invitation to address the Indiana legislature. Six hundred and fifty-seven delegates are reported present. The auditing committee reported on the secretary's report of receipts and expenses. The chief expenses to carry out Andrew Carnegie's offer were \$1,067,300 for strike relief and \$109,725 for salaries and expenses of officers. The balance on hand is \$603,952.

## ONLY \$15,000 NEEDED.

Amount Required to Reimburse Needy Bank Depositors.

Oberlin, Jan. 18.—Oberlin college officials believe that not more than fifteen thousand dollars will be required to restore money to needy depositors of the closed Citizens' National bank. The funds restricted to students, widows, old soldiers and others in needy circumstances. The Young Men's Christian Association will receive about \$3,000.

## OFFICERS INSTALLED.

A Fish Supper was Served to Massillon Odd Fellows.

The great team of Sippo lodge No. 48, I. O. O. F., with District Deputy Grand Master Henry Angerman, went to North Lawrence Tuesday evening and installed the officers of Newman lodge No. 787. The Massillon Odd Fellows drove to North Lawrence and were welcomed by a large number of the members of the order there.

After the work of the evening, the members of Newman lodge served a fish supper. Many remarks were made informally. The local Odd Fellows arrived home about 1 o'clock.

## Real Estate For Sale.

The undersigned executor will offer at private sale two tracts of land, 8 1/2 miles southwest of Massillon on Pigeon Run road. First tract of 26.59 acres, Tuscarawas township, section 25, choice land. Second tract 38.89 acres Tuscarawas township, section 25.

JOHN J. WEFELER.

Executor of John Wefeler, deceased.

It will bring rich, red blood, firm flesh and muscle. That's what Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will do. Taken this month, keeps you well all summer. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltaly.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Rev. O. P. Foust will preach at the Reformed church at Richville on Sunday.

Frank Smatter, a B. & O. carpenter left Tuesday for Pittsburg, to be gone several weeks.

Frank Heim, a section foreman on the B. & O., left Tuesday for Flora, Ill., on a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright Shaw, of Wascher street, left Tuesday for a few days' visit with friends in Dalton.

John Hodgson and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Myers, of Canal "Fulton, visited friends in the city Wednesday.

The Royal Neighbors will give a card social in the Jr. O. U. A. M. hall Friday evening at 7:30. The public is invited.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Miller, of West Main street, Tuesday, a son. Mr. Miller is a driver on a rural mail route.

Dr. H. S. Vaughn, a member of the staff of physicians at the state hospital, left Tuesday evening for Chicago on a ten days' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Thorne Dillon, of Canton, have issued invitations for a dinner at the Hotel McKinley Friday evening, to be followed by an informal dance at their residence.

Mr. and Mrs. O. O. Linard, of Ulrichsville, have moved their household goods to Massillon. Mr. Linard has been appointed pump tender for the B. & O. at the Columbia station, south of the city.

The Rev. J. W. Wyant, of Justus, is assisting the Rev. James Jones in conducting a series of special services now in progress at the United Brethren church. A number of conversions are reported.

C. E. Evans, present superintendent of streets, has decided that he will enter the race for membership on the Board of Public Service, at the solicitation of his friends, and will officially announce himself in a few days.

The S. and C. sewing circle was entertained Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. S. E. Kurtz, at her home in East Oak street. Sixteen members were present. An elaborate supper was served at 5 o'clock. The circle will meet next with Mrs. T. H. Tobin.

Twenty members of the Astera club, of Canton, were the guests of Howard Felix at his home 12 Thorn street, Tuesday evening. The party drove to the city. Games of many kinds were played, after which a supper was served. The guests left for their homes soon after midnight.

About two hundred members of St. Mary's church attended a social given by Mr. and Mrs. William Sonnhalter, at their residence in North Cedar street, Tuesday evening. Progressive euchre was played at thirty-five tables. The prizes went to Mrs. Martin Brenner, Mrs. Anna Sharver, Mrs. Mary Duross, John Kapper and William Blumelster.

Special Deputy Mrs. Emma Stephens installed the following officers of Abbie Rebekah lodge, at the I. O. O. F. hall, Tuesday evening: N. G., Beale Reed; V. G., Clara Kryder; recording secretary, Emma Stephan; financial secretary, Henry Oehler; treasurer, Ed Kryder. After the regular business of the evening the members were treated to refreshments by Miss Bertha Meyers.

Zelota Holman, of Massillon, has sued Robert A. Holman for divorce. They were married in December, 1902, and have no children. One of the charges is that the husband struck his wife with a club and that he secured her consent to marry him by false pretense, representing that he was virtuous and pure, which she found was not the case. John O. Garrett is counsel. —Canton Morning News.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Massillon Savings and Banking Company was held in the banking rooms in South Erie street Wednesday. The following were chosen directors: J. W. McOlymonds, Charles Steese, Frederick H. Snyder, J. C. Corns, W. F. Ricks, W. J. Mullins and F. W. Arnold. The directors elected the following officers: F. H. Snyder, president; F. W. Arnold, cashier, and W. H. Crawford, assistant cashier.

The Massillon Bridge Company has secured the contract for twenty-eight spans of railroad work for the Pennsylvania Company, requiring about one thousand tons of material. Three of the spans will each be 110 feet in length and will be the heaviest ever built in Massillon. The shop will be started up with a full force of men as soon as the material for the work arrives. Work has been slack in the bridge shop for several weeks.

## OBITUARY.

## SAMUEL KRIEGER.

Pigeon Run, Jan. 17.—Samuel Krieger, aged 74 years, died at his home here Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. Death was caused by dropsy. He is survived by his wife and five children. The latter are Mrs. Isaac Williams and Frederick Krieger, of Pigeon Run; William Krieger, of East Greenville; Mrs. William Dredke and Mrs. Herman Falberg, of Navarre. The deceased was a member of St. Paul's Lutheran church, Massillon, from which the funeral will be held Thursday afternoon. A more definite announcement will be made later.

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**BIRT HUGHES.**  
Birt Hughes, aged 44 years, died Monday evening at his home in Genoa. He was deaf and dumb. Surviving relatives are his mother, two brothers, D. C. Hughes, of Canton, and Dr. C. W. Hughes, of Elanor, Pa., and one sister, Mrs. E. J. Marsh, of Canton.

**MRS. ANNA E. HOBBS.**  
Mrs. Anna E. Hobbs, aged 71 years, died at the state hospital Tuesday. The deceased was admitted from Steubenville. The body was sent to that city Wednesday for interment.

## AN AMENDMENT WAS PROPOSED.

County Physicians Must Not Disregard Chair.

## MEETING OF MEDICAL SOCIETY

Dr. Morrow, of Canton, was Elected President — Dr. T. Clarke Miller, of Massillon, Read a Paper on "Medicine" — Three Other Papers Read.

Canton, Jan. 18.—Considerable comment was caused at the annual meeting of the Stark County Medical Society, in the city hall, Tuesday afternoon, by the introduction of a proposed amendment to the constitution. The resolution asking for the amendment was offered by Dr. T. Clarke Miller, of Massillon. It is: "Amendment to the constitution and rules, section 28. Any member who disregards the authority of the chair or the society, or indulges in disorderly or unprofessional language or conduct, may be suspended for six months by a majority vote of the members present. A repetition by the same of a similar offense shall subject the offenders to summary expulsion by like vote."

As is necessary under the rules of the society, the resolution will lie on the table until the next meeting. Dr. Miller, it is said, proposed the same measure several months ago.

Dr. E. O. Morrow, of this city, was elected president of the society, to succeed Dr. L. B. Santee, of Marlboro. Dr. F. Dahinden was re-elected secretary and treasurer. Dr. F. W. Gavin was chosen corresponding secretary, succeeding Dr. Harry March.

Members of the association are considering the chartering of a car to take the Canton delegation to the American Medical Association meeting at Portland, Ore., in July. The committee attending to the matter consists of Drs. J. F. Marchand, C. A. Crane and E. O. Morrow.

The next annual meeting of the organization will continue all day, and the president hereafter will be expected to deliver a valedictory address.

**QUESTIONS DISCUSSED.**  
Four of the six papers on the programme were read. They were by members of the executive committee, as follows: "Medicine," Dr. T. Clarke Miller, Massillon; "Sanitation and Hygiene," Dr. J. P. DeWitt; "Ethics," Dr. J. F. Marchand; "Diseases of Women," Dr. A. B. Walker. Drs. J. F. Kahler and Dr. D. W. Gans did not participate in the programme.

Upon motion of Dr. Harry March it was decided to pay the secretary and treasurer and corresponding secretary \$10 each a year. Annual reports were read by the secretary and treasurer, showing the membership to be fifty-three and over \$150 in the treasury.

## SIX REPUBLICANS BOLTED.

Joint Session Fails to Elect Niedringhouse.

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 18.—Six Republican representatives bolted Niedringhouse on joint session, causing failure to elect. The vote stood Niedringhouse 87, Cockrell 88, Kereus 6. A second ballot was ordered on which Niedringhouse received 85, Cockrell 88, Kereus 7, Pettibone 1. The session adjourned until tomorrow.

## GRIEVANCE ADJUSTED.

Such is the Announcement Expected from Penna. R. R.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18.—After a conference with the trustees of the Pennsylvania railroad it is expected that General Manager Attebury will issue a statement that their grievance has been adjusted on the lines west of Pittsburg and Erie.

If you cannot eat, sleep or work, feel mean, cross and ugly, take Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea this month. A tonic for the sick. There is no remedy equal to it. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

## A FOX HUNT UP AT FULTON.

Massillon Sportsmen Join in the Chase.

## THE PLAINTIFF WINS THE SUIT.

Squire Hoover Renders a Verdict in Favor of Agent of Pock Estate—Bad Fall of Mrs. C. M. Shafer—News of Navarre, Wilmot and Justus.

Canal Fulton, Jan. 17.—Sportsmen from Massillon, Barberton and other nearby towns participated in a fox hunt here Saturday afternoon. The fox, captured a week ago, was set free about two miles from town and given a start of half an hour. When last heard from the hunters were still hot on the trail.

A suit brought by Peter Koontz, agent, for the Pock estate, against Adam Getz, for the recovery of \$38 said to be due for produce, was tried here on Saturday. Squire Hoover rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

Mrs. C. M. Shafer fell down stairs at her residence here on Sunday and sustained several severe bruises. The heel of her shoe caught, causing her to lose her balance.

Friends in Canal Fulton were notified of the death at Cleveland Sunday of Mrs. George Beers, of Peninsula. The funeral will take place from the family residence on Wednesday at 2 p. m.

## WILMOT.

Wilmot, Jan. 17.—Protracted meetings began at the U. B. church here three weeks ago and are still in progress. The Rev. Mr. Fritz, of Beach City, is in charge. So far there have been fifteen conversions.

The Siegel-Meyer Company will give a concert here next week as the fourth number of the Wilmot lecture course.

## JUSTUS.

Justus, Jan. 17.—Israel Stuck, a well known resident of this place, is seriously ill with the grip.

The protracted meetings which have been in progress here for the past five weeks closed Sunday night.

## NAVARE.

Navarre, Jan. 17.—Otto Eckroate, of Navarre, and Miss Nellie Gleitsman, of Beach City, were married Friday evening by the Rev. Father Alten, at St. Clement's rectory.

Miss Odell Geeser, of West Brookfield, spent Sunday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly.

## NEWMAN.

Newman, Jan. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. John Sadler spent Sunday with Massillon friends.

Charles Hensberger visited his sick father at Navarre last Sunday.

Miss Minnie Zupp, of East Greenville, was the guest of the Griffith family last week.

Several of our people attended the meeting for men only in Burd's hall, Massillon, Sunday afternoon, and remained over for the lecture on Socialism in St. Mary's church by the Rev. William Stephen Kress in the evening, and all were well pleased.

Miss Gwynnie Rummis is enjoying a ten days' visit with Allegheny friends.

The Ohio miners' convention at Columbus last week transacted very little business of importance. The usual routine of re-electing the old corps of officers was speedily attended to and a resolution was adopted favoring the organization's dictating the appointment of the assistant inspectors of mines for the respective districts of the state, thereby taking these appointments out of the hands of political rings. It is generally supposed that the coal operators' ring at Cleveland has been dictating the appointment of the chief inspector and at least some of the assistants, regardless of their political activity in the past, so it naturally follows that the miners should ask for a share of this patronage in order to strengthen their ring in the organization.

We notice that exception has been taken to the report recently submitted by the commissioner of labor by the Ohio miners, the particulars of which we have failed to learn, but when Thomas L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, O., makes a statement on mining statistics you can rest assured he has the proof at his command to bear him out, for he has made the mining industry his life study and is today conceded to be the best informed man on matters pertaining to the mining industry we have in this country. The miners have frequently been benefited by his wonderful knowledge in this connection.

## BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Jan. 18.—Last Sunday a very nice reception dinner was given by Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Bixler, of Beach City, in honor of their son, N. E. Bixler, and wife, who were recently married. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chandler, the Misses Laura Bix-

ler, Florence Mulvane, of New Philadelphia; Carrie Glass, of Pittsburg; Viola Walters, Jessie Bixler and Mrs. M. Haas, of Beach City; B. W. Hall, Harry Ward, George Weimer, Harry Baltzly, of Beach City; Charles Glass, J. M. Glass, of Strasburg, and David Miller, of New Philadelphia. All had a most enjoyable time.

## WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, Jan. 18.—The mines at this place are working very irregularly at present.

There are a few cases of scarlet fever in town. Three or four houses are quarantined. Among the number is our physician, Dr. Snively, which is quite unfortunate for the community. The fever seems to be of rather a mild type.

The Rev. N. E. Moffit expects to commence a series of meetings here in the near future. He is at present holding meetings at West Brookfield.

## BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Jan. 18.—Carl Nelson left for Massillon Sunday where he will make his home for the present.

Rudy Nydegger will move to the Sheline farm this spring.

Our R. F. D. carriers finished their first year's work Saturday.

Jacob Summers, of Mt. Hope, was around town last week in search of a farm to rent.

J. B. Eberly has been re-elected secretary of the Stark County Grange Insurance Company.

The Winesburg Horse Company held a business meeting last Saturday. Several members of the company reside near Beach City.

## CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Jan. 19.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ries, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. William J. Ries, of Massillon, spent Sunday with relatives at the Springs.

Walter Hoover returned Monday afternoon from an extended visit with relatives in Holmes county.

Mrs. Jacob Blots, of Massillon, visited her mother, Mrs. Catherine Rohr, a few days this week.

Mrs. Christ Pitts, of Massillon, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Krushinsky from Monday till Wednesday.

John A. Leonard called on friends and relatives at Sterling and Barberton several days last week.

Mrs. James Golden returned to Barberton Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Glutting, of this place, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Heiman, of Massillon, visited relatives at Warwick Sunday.

James Weidner, John Gainey, Sidney Preece, James Gainey and Ben Street, all of Newman, followed the winding Tuscarawas as far south as Crystal Spring in quest of raw furs supposed to be found along the banks of that raging stream. "Ned," one of the party, it is alleged, dug for hours in search of a rat only to find his much desired prisoner away from home when the end of the hole had been reached.

Oakwood mine No. 16, of the Massillon Mining Company, has been abandoned. The coal has all been taken out and the work of tearing down the tipple and buildings will soon be commenced. The pumps were hoisted to the surface on Monday.

If taken this month, keeps you well all summer. It makes the little ones eat, sleep and grow. A spring tonic for the whole family. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

## Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of George W. Hall, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased. Dated the 6th day of January 1905. BEBECCA I. HALL, Administratrix.



**EVEN IF YOU HAD A NECK AS LONG AS THIS FOLLOW AND TAD SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN Tonsiline WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.**

Tonsiline is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline cures Sore Throats of all kinds very quickly, and is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy. A small bottle of Tonsiline lasts longer than most any case of SORE THROAT. 35 and 50 cents at all drug stores. THE TONSYLINE CO., CANTON, OHIO.

## BIG STRIKE OVER

Fall River Cotton Operatives Will Return to Work.

Boston, Jan. 18.—At a conference of manufacturers and operatives of the cotton mills at Fall River, arranged by Governor Douglass, the strike was settled. It began July 25 upon notice of a 12 1/2 per cent reduction in wages. The operatives will return to work at a reduction.

## MORE TROUBLE FOR RUSSIA.

The Shipbuilders' Strike Stops Work on Warships.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—Today the employees of the Neva ship building works, to the number of twelve hundred, struck. This practically closes the work on the Russian naval vessels.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

**AGENTS WANTED**—To sell our complete line of Stock Foods direct to Farmers. A permanent position at home. Salary \$50.00 per month to begin with besides liberal commissions. Experience not required. Any energetic man can make \$100.00 per month with our assistance. (A bond will be required.) Write us today. The Capitol Food Co., Tiffin, Ohio.



**Diamonds, Watches, Rings.**

**Fine Watch Repairing.**

**HAWVER**  
Jeweler and Optician.  
17 S. Erie. Massillon, O.

## \$15 TO TEXAS

Cheap Round Trip Rates from St. Louis.

January 17th, Cotton Belt Route will sell from St. Louis, Thebes and Cairo, to points in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, at rate of \$15 round trip; stop-overs both ways; 21 days return limit. Cotton Belt's fast train leaves St. Louis at 5 p. m.; another train leaves at 8:45 p. m. Write for folder, map and any other information. L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

## HALF FARE PLUS \$2

To The Southwest via Cotton Belt Route.

January 17th, February 21st, March 21st, one-way Colonist tickets from St. Louis, Thebes and Cairo, to points in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, via Cotton Belt Route. Cotton Belt's fast train leaves St. Louis at 5 p. m.; another train leaves at 8:45 p. m. Write for folder, map and any further information. L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

## CHEAP RATES SOUTHWEST.

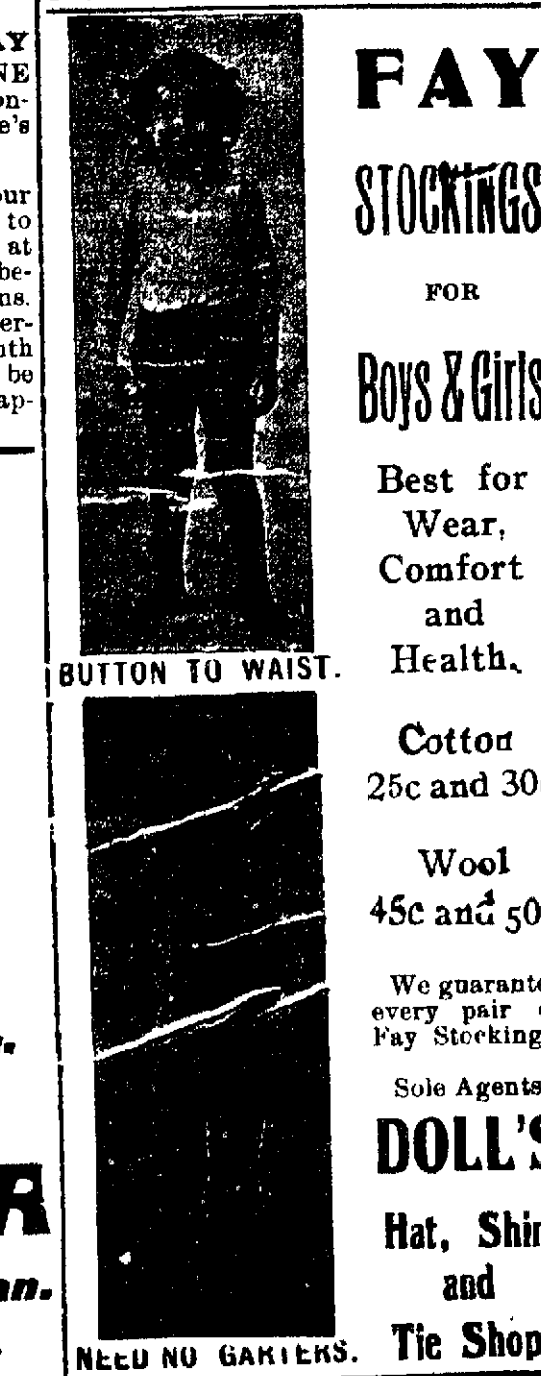
Round Trip and One-Way from St. Louis.

Cotton Belt Route will sell on January 17, round trip tickets from St. Louis, Thebes and Cairo, to Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas points at rate of \$15.00. One-way Colonist tickets January 17, February 21, March 21, at half fare plus \$2.00. Cotton Belt's fast train leaves St. Louis at 5 p. m.; another train leaves at 8:45 p. m. L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

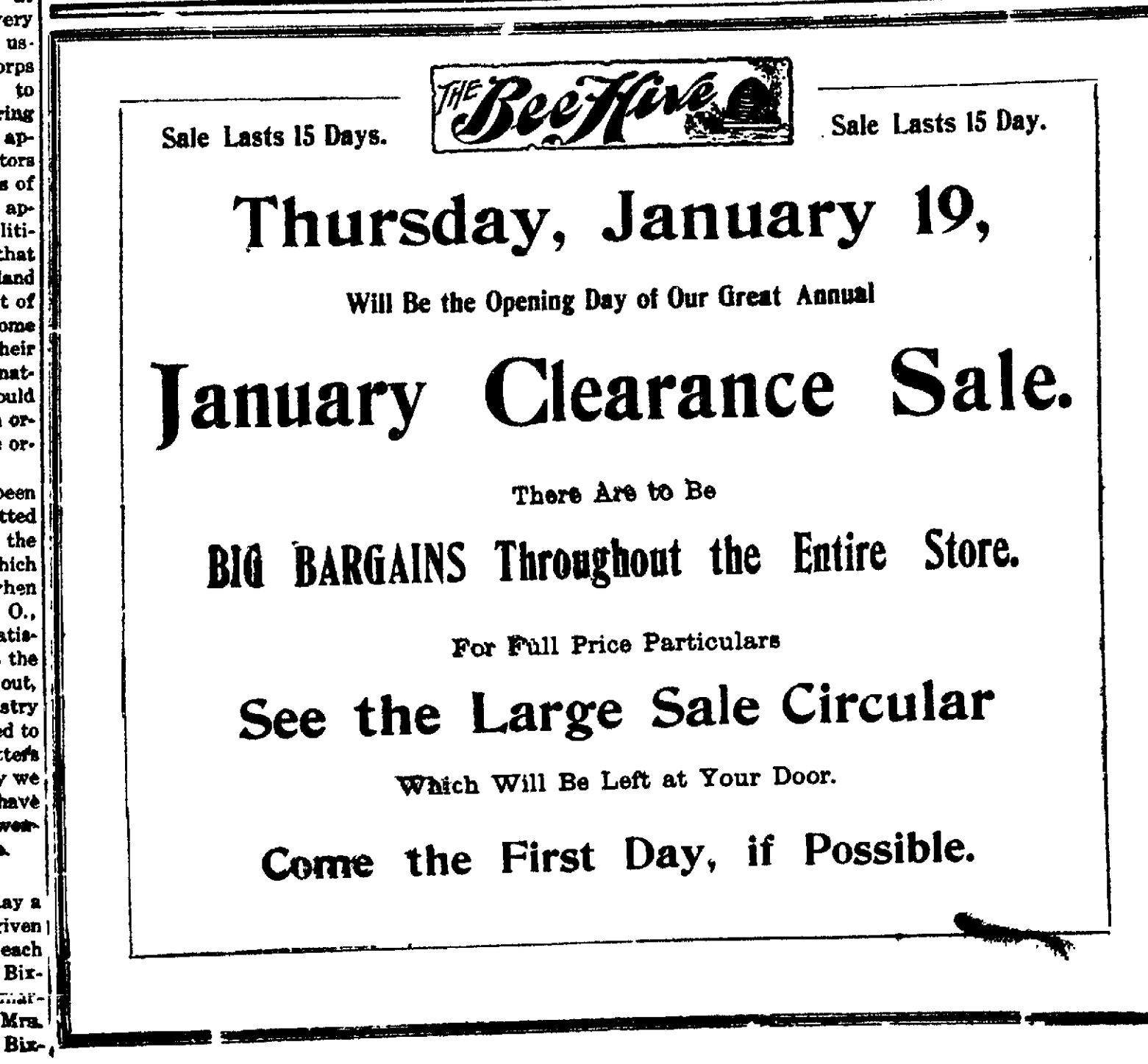
## A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

For Over Sixty Years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.



**FAY STOCKINGS**  
FOR Boys & Girls  
Best for Wear, Comfort and Health.  
Cotton 25c and 30c  
Wool 45c and 50c  
We guarantee every pair of Fay Stockings.  
Sole Agents **DOLL'S** Hat, Shirt and Tie Shop.  
NEED NO GARTERS.



**The Beehive**

Sale Lasts 15 Days. Sale Lasts 15 Day.

**Thursday, January 19,**  
Will Be the Opening Day of Our Great Annual

**January Clearance Sale.**

There Are to Be **BIG BARGAINS** Throughout the Entire Store.

For Full Price Particulars

**See the Large Sale Circular**  
Which Will Be Left at Your Door.

**Come the First Day, if Possible.**



# Greatest Of Auto Meets

## Race Carnival on Florida Beach Course to Be Marked by Notable Fea- tures—Vanderbilt to Race—The Schedule. Fournier Coming Over.

The greatest automobile meet of the year in this country occurs during the week ending Jan. 28 and will take place over the Ormond-Daytona beach course in Florida.

This winter's races constitute the third annual tournament and will, as heretofore, be given under the auspices of the Florida East Coast Automobile association. The official headquarters of the great meet will be at Ormond, but the tournament will be divided equally between the latter place and the pretty city of Daytona, which is the headquarters of the Florida East Coast Automobile association.

The Ormond-Daytona speed course is a tide rolled beach. Only three years ago it was brought to the attention of automobilists by W. J. Morgan of New

York, who went to Florida and decided to give a tournament. In less than thirty days a small affair as compared with that of last winter was successfully run off.

The geologist accounts for the unequalled condition of the smooth beach by the presence of a small shell known as the coquina, which is found there in great abundance. When it disintegrates it combines with the sand, and its limelike properties cement the entire beach. As an evidence of how perfect the beach surface is a three ton bus with corrugated tires scarcely leaves a mark on its surface, so it is little wonder that experts expect a mile in better than thirty-five seconds.

Every country will be represented, and the races for the international cup

the number of starters exceeds six the cars will be started one minute apart, and the winner will be determined by time instead of by position. In this case the start will be from a standing.

One mile international championship for the Sir Thomas R. Dewar trophy—No more than four cars will be run in each heat; a second round of heats will be run if necessary. The winner of each heat for second round of heats, as the case may be, and the fastest second car to compete in the final.

Ten miles, Ormond Derby, open, for the Major C. J. S. Miller trophy.

Fifty miles, Daytona handicap, open, for the F. E. C. A. A. Burgoyne cup.

One kilometer record race, for the L. L. Bowden trophy, open—Conditions same as to starters, etc., as event No. 1.

One mile, for the Colonel R. C. Clowry trophy, steam car, open.

One mile, for the Colonel L. C. Weir cup; cars of 40 horsepower and under, amateur owners only to drive.

Fifty miles, handicap, for the Lozier trophy, open to American built cars only—Conditions same as event No. 2.

Ten miles, for the Allen-Halle trophy; Mercedes cars only.

Ten miles, for the Hollander and Tange-man cups; flat cars only.

Twenty miles, for the Edward R. Thomas championship trophy, open.

Five miles, time trials, stock cars, \$1,000 to \$1,500 inclusive.

Five miles, time trials, stock cars, \$1,501 to \$2,500 inclusive.

Five miles, time trials, stock cars, \$2,501 to \$4,000 inclusive.

Five miles, handicap, stock cars, open only to those cars which have been entered for and have taken part in events 3, 4 and 5.

Five miles, time trials, stock cars, \$1,001 to \$2,000 inclusive.

Five miles, time trials, racing cars, all weights.

Five miles, Great Ormond handicap, open only to the first five cars in events Nos. 7 and 8; cars to compete in exactly the same condition as in event No. 7.

Five miles, gasoline stock cars, \$500 and under.

Five miles, stock cars, \$501 to \$1,000 inclusive.

Ten miles, stock cars, \$1,001 to \$1,500 inclusive.

# New Plays Of the New Year

## "The House of Burnside," With Edward Terry. "Lady Teazle" Another Success—Bangs as a Playwright—Maude Adams.

(From Our New York Dramatic Correspondent.)

The holiday season has departed, leaving metropolitan playgoers many new theatrical gifts. It would seem that managers were almost unanimous in believing that the new year should be inaugurated with attractive productions.

Among the newcomers are Viola Allen at the Knickerbocker theater in "The Winter's Tale"; Edward Terry, the English comedian, in "The House of Burnside," at the Princess; Lillian Russell, in "Lady Teazle," at the Casino; Peter Dalley, Fay Templeton and Virginia Earle, in "In Newport," at the Liberty; "Some Folks" at the New York; Richard Golden, in "Common Sense Brackett," at the Fourteenth Street theater; and Maude Adams, in her revival of "The Little Minister," at the Empire. In addition Fritz Scheff is presenting a charming revival of "Patinitza" at the Broadway theater.

Mr. Terry's Success.

Mr. Terry made a successful debut. Both the player and the play have received unqualified approval from critics and public. His play, "The House of Burnside," provides him with a role of a serious nature, one quite at variance with those that he has most frequently pictured.

Mr. Terry demonstrated that he is a master of the actor's art and gives a

Teazle," Mr. Bangs has given another evidence of his striking versatility. Whatever there is in the way of literary affairs that he has not done remains to be discovered by some latter day Sherlock Holmes.

"The Little Minister."

Maude Adams is as delightful as ever in "The Little Minister," in which she scored the greatest hit of her career. She is now at the Empire theater, just vacated by John Drew and "The Duke of Killcrankie."

Miss Adams is drawing crowded houses, demonstrating that her popularity is of the lasting sort. One would think that "The Little Minister" had done its best service as a money maker, but the large and enthusiastic audiences that nightly greet Miss Adams show nothing of the sort.

"The College Widow."

George Ade's comedy of American life, "The College Widow," has suf-



JOHN KENDRICK BANGS, ONE OF THE AUTHORS OF "LADY TEAZLE."

ferred no diminution of popularity at the Garden theater, New York, and continues to break records for attendance. Not in years has there been such a succession of crowded houses. Dorothy Tennant continues in the role of the widow, while Gertrude Quinlan, Amy Ricard, Lida McMillan, Frederick Truesdell, Edgar L. Davenport, George E. Bryant, Edwin Holt, Frederick Burton and the other members of the cast contribute to an enjoyable performance.

Walter Rothwell.

Conductor Walter H. Rothwell of Henry W. Savage's "Parsifal" in English company is a young man with a most interesting career. The critics of Boston and New York have unanimously proclaimed him the greatest Wagnerian conductor this country has had, after Anton Seidl and Felix Mottl. Mr. Rothwell, who is about thirty years old, is an Englishman by birth, but an Austrian by education, because he was taken to Vienna when he was one year old and lived there until his career as conductor began.

At the age of ten he was one of the most promising pianists in the Vienna Conservatory of Music, and at fifteen he took all the prizes for piano playing, composition, harmony and history of music that he could compete for.

New Shubert Theater.

Ada Rehan and her company, which includes Charles Richmond, formally opened the Shubert's new Garrick theater in St. Louis recently with a performance of "The Taming of the Shrew." Seats for the event were sold at auction, and an audience comprising not only the best people in St. Louis, but a special train of newspaper men from Chicago, saw Miss Rehan's admirable impersonation of Katherine.

The Garrick is the twelfth playhouse in America to come under the direction of Sam S. and Lee Shubert. It was erected especially for these managers, and it is the only theater in St. Louis located in a building devoted entirely to that purpose. The architects have made the structure modern in every respect. There are no columns in the auditorium, the stage is equipped with



MAUDE ADAMS.

the latest mechanical appliances, and the building is as fireproof as is possible. The interior decorations are in the style of Louis XIV., carried out in plastic relief work. The Garrick cost more than \$200,000 and is a decided addition to the number of handsome theaters in the middle west.

ROBERT BUTLER.

Walker to Train Frank Youkum.

Pen Walker has contracted to train the stable of Charles Longbottom, Chester, Pa., next season. Frank Youkum, 2:05 1/2, will be a member of the stable.

# Britt Is "It."

## Now the Frisco Champion Wants World's Championship Title. Jimmy a Sartorial Expert.

Is Jimmy Britt "It?" Ask Jimmy. He says so, and therefore we must not doubt for a moment. Jimmy is now holding himself in readiness to sign articles to meet Jabez White, the English champion, represented on this side by Charley Mitchell.

Britt will be satisfied with nothing less than the world's championship title. By defeating White he will receive it.

It is generally believed on this side of the Atlantic that Britt will whip White handily. Still, we must remember that Britt has had unusual luck in the matter of decisions, and possibly he is not as "swift" as he is believed to be.

However, American fighters have usually defeated Englishmen of their own weight, although the comparative recent Nell-Bowker bout ended in disaster for Uncle Samuel's representative.

"Philadelphia Jack" O'Brien, it will be remembered, actually won the heavyweight championship of Great Britain, yet he is but a middleweight, not even a welterweight.

Britt, by the way, is the Beau Brummel of the pugilistic arena. He is one of the best dressed young men on the Pacific coast, and, as shown in the accompanying picture, he is thoroughly familiar with the latest style in walking sticks as well as in clothes.

If Britt were not a fighter he would undoubtedly be termed a "dude" by the San Francisco sports, but he is so handy with his "bunches of fives" that such an expression is out of place.

Some of the disgruntled followers of Battling Nelson and Young Corbett aver that Britt should be named "The Referee's Pet," but as there is no official sanction for the use of the title it must be "passed up," for the present at least.

An eminent ring statistician has figured out the features of the year just ended and finds that it has marked the retirement from the ring of more heavyweights than have been



JIMMY BRITT, THE PUGILISTIC BEAU BRUMMEL.

sent to the woods in any one twelve-month for a long while, says an exchange. Among those who are out of it now for good and all as far as the prize ring is concerned are Peter Maher, Gus Ruhlin, Joe Choyinski, Tom Sharkey, George Gardiner, Kid McCoy and Bob Fitzsimmons. Of course some of these will not accept the verdict of old Father Time and will contend that they are still as young as they used to be. This would be the case especially with Fitzsimmons and McCoy. With greenhorns and stiffs they may still be able to make a bluff at boxing, but as far as good, husky young heavyweights are concerned they are all in, and it is "the old man's home for theirs." Fitzsimmons has probably taken better care of himself than any of the others barring Sharkey.

# FLORIDA TRAP TOURNEY.

## Gigantic Shooting Carnival Planned For Miami Gun Club.

Efforts are being made by the Miami Gun club of Miami, Fla., to bring together the best amateur trap shooters of the country in the live bird tournaments now being promoted for February and March. Invitations have been accepted by the New York A. C., Westchester (N. Y.) Country club, Crescent A. C., Meadowbrook Hunt club, Carleton (N. J.) Gun club, Olympic A. C. of San Francisco, Missouri A. C. of St. Louis, Chicago A. A., Boston A. A., Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania and Cornell Gun clubs.

There will be team and individual shoots. Two of the events will be of championship character. The cup for the team championship will be donated by the Seminole club of Miami and that for the individual championship by C. L. F. Robinson, president of the Miami club.

In addition to the championship competitions there will be several handicap events. Rules of the Interstate association will govern all competitions.

Lon McDonald.

Lon McDonald is said to have engaged to train the stable of Howland S. Russell of Boston next season.

# HOUSE IS IN REBELLION

## Some Representatives Prefer Deficit to Economy.

### DELEGATES BECOME SENATORS.

#### Good Fortune That Follows Men Who Have Been Delegates From Territories—Remarkable Record of Senator Platt.

Washington, Jan. 14.—[Special.]—An incipient rebellion has broken out among members of the house because of the determination of the leaders to shut off everything in the way of expenditures save to supply the actual necessities of the government. Cutting off a river and harbor bill and a public building bill causes the most criticism, and occasionally there is an intimation that an organization may be perfected to overturn the leaders and make such appropriations as are necessary for all public works even if there is a deficit in the treasury.

#### Delegates Become Senators.

There was an interesting discussion the other day as to whether a man who had been a delegate from a territory was in a better position for election as senator when the territory was admitted as a state than if he had remained a private citizen. It was argued that a man who was elected as delegate and antagonized some other man was likely to be defeated when the state was admitted. Yet, looking back over the states admitted, it appears that delegateships was a stepping stone to the senate. Frank Pettigrew had been a delegate from Dakota and became a senator from South Dakota. Tom Carter had been a delegate from Montana and was afterward elected to the senate. John B. Allen was a delegate from Washington and became a senator. Fred Dubois was a delegate from Idaho and has been elected by two different parties as a senator. Joseph M. Carey was a delegate from Wyoming and was made a senator. John L. Rawlins and Frank J. Cannon were both delegates from Utah and were afterward senators. That is the record for states admitted during the past twenty years.

#### Senator Platt Has a Record.

Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York has a record probably not equaled by that of any man in the country and certainly by no senator or representative in congress. Senator Platt has been a delegate to eight national conventions in succession, beginning in 1876 and on down to 1904. For twenty-eight years he has been going to the national conventions of his party and participated in the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, Garfield and Arthur, Blaine and Logan, Harrison and Morton, Harrison and Reid, McKinley and Hobart, McKinley and Roosevelt and Roosevelt and Fairbanks. It is possible that somewhere in the United States there is a man who has been a delegate to eight national conventions, but it is very doubtful. In all probability Senator Platt alone has this distinguished record.

#### Senator Allison Explains.

Senator Allison occasionally tells a short story to illustrate a point. Referring to a number of bills pending in the senate and answering a suggestion as to whether all were not likely to be defeated, he said:

"You have heard of the boy who asked his father the meaning of 'E Pluribus Unum,' haven't you? Well, the old man replied: 'My son, always come to your father when you want to know about anything and I will tell you every time. 'E Pluribus Unum,' my son, is an old Greek proverb and means, when freely translated, 'The tail goes with the hide.'"

#### Hale's Independence.

Every little while something develops to show the independent attitude of Senator Hale. One of the latest instances was that in which he sternly rebuked a Maine editor who was attempting to gather testimonials of the senator from public men in Washington for the purpose of aiding the senator in his re-election. No doubt the editor had the best intentions in the world, but it was not what Hale wanted, and he said so in no uncertain language.

"It was just like Hale," was the universal comment of those who said anything about the episode.

Gathering testimonials of this kind has been done in some other cases. Senators have been requested to state in interviews the value of the services of a fellow senator, and these are published in the senator's home for effect on the legislature.

#### They Look Alike.

Representative Mann of Illinois was conversing with a friend in the corridor of the house recently when Representative Daniels of California came along.

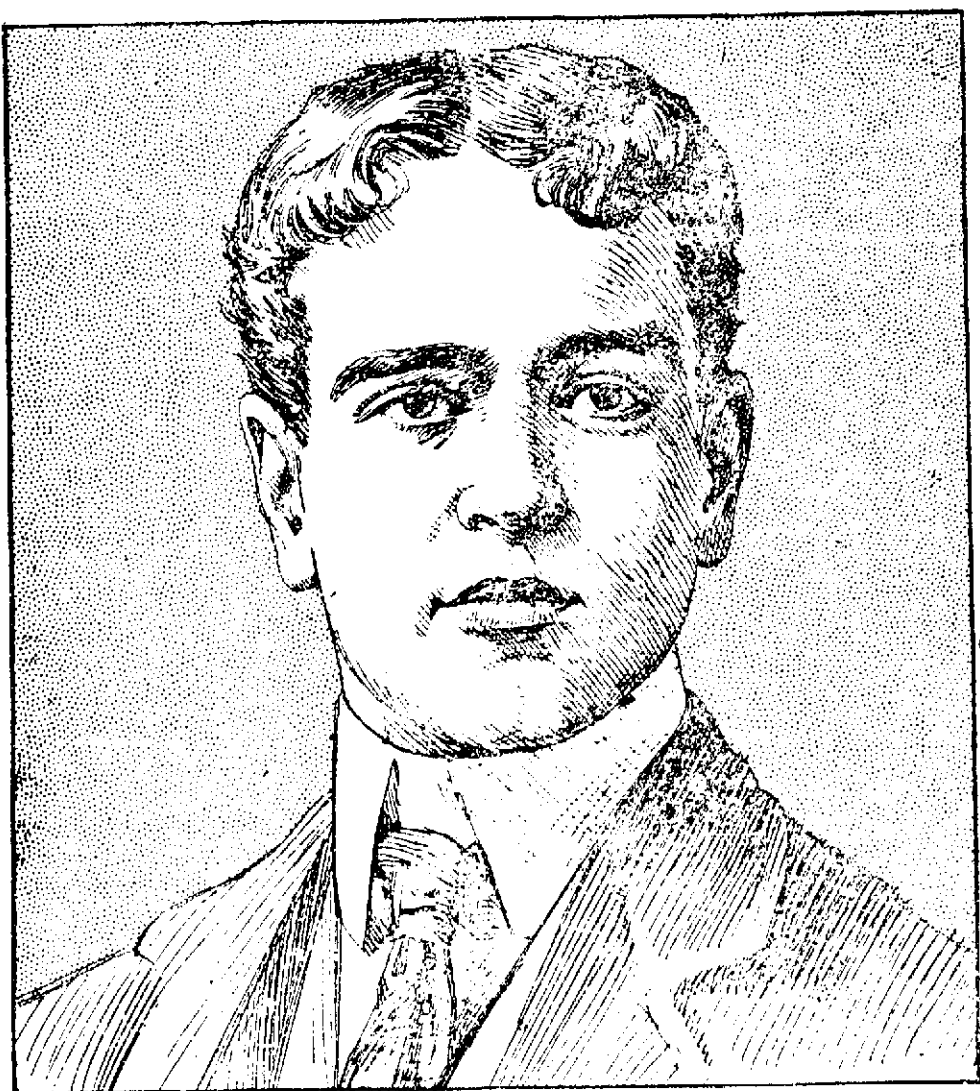
"I am going to send you some papers on that case," said Daniels, "which will explain what I was talking to you about."

"Now, you think I am Fred Stevens of Minnesota?" inquired Mann. "I have been taken for him before. You needn't apologize to me," continued Mann as Daniels began an apology. "You apologize to Stevens."

"Oh, I know Fred Stevens," remarked Daniels, who was formerly a Minnesota man. "I've known him since he was a boy. I thought you were Colonel Hull, chairman of the military committee. I beg your pardon for the mistake."

"Well, that's all right, too," laughed Mann. "I don't mind being taken for either Hull or Stevens. They're both good looking men."

ARTHUR W. DUNN.



WILLIAM K. VANDERBILT, JR., AMERICA'S GREATEST AUTOMOBILE DRIVER.



LILLIAN RUSSELL IN "LADY TEAZLE."

strong, convincing and sympathetic portrayal of Richard Burnside, a gruff yet generous English shipowner.

Miss Cynthia Brooke, Mr. Terry's leading woman, created a decidedly favorable impression.

Fritz Scheff and "Fatinitza."

Fritz Scheff's revival of the popular "Fatinitza" has given a new generation of playgoers an opportunity that they should not neglect. "Fatinitza" is one of the old comic operas that won lasting renown, and the present singer of the leading role, together with many new humorous lines, adds much more interest to the production.

Miss Scheff is a decided hit in the role of Lieutenant Vladimir. She has truly sung and danced her way into the hearts of the great multitude of drama's votaries. In this play she enacts a double role, playing both Lieutenant Vladimir and his sister, Fatinitza.

Lillian Russell in "Lady Teazle."

"Lady Teazle," at the Casino, is an operatic version of "The School for Scandal," written by John Kendrick Bangs and R. C. Penfield. A Baldwin Sloane wrote the music. The production adheres more closely to Mr. Sheridan's original story than public opinion thought would be the case. Mr. Bangs and Mr. Penfield have done much creditable work and exhibit a fine sense of understanding of dramatic requirements.

Miss Russell is the same radiant flower that has bloomed before in New York heart-throb gardens. She has undoubtedly exceeded the late Mr. Ponce de Leon in searching for the fountain of youth. Miss Russell sings well and does not fall short even of the fondest imaginings of her press agents.

The supporting company is excellent. The choruses are made up of the best looking young women seen for some time on Broadway. The music is tuneful and, although not particularly original, has many commendable features.

Van Rensselaer Wheeler plays and sings the role of Charles Surface with acceptable spirit.

By collaborating in producing "Lady

Ten miles, stock cars, \$1,501 to \$2,500 inclusive.

Ten miles, stock cars, \$2,501 to \$4,000 inclusive.

Ten miles, cars of 40 horsepower and under.

One mile, time trials, stock cars, 551 to 651 pounds inclusive.

One mile, time trials, stock cars, 652 to 1,423 pounds inclusive.

One mile, time trials, stock cars, 1,424 to 2,261 pounds inclusive.

Gymkana race.

The leading drivers of the world will take part in the tournament. Mr. Vanderbilt, who still holds the mile record, fearing that some other motorist may take the coveted honor away from him, has ordered another exceedingly fast flyer capable of developing fifty horsepower more than the monster he used last winter. It is freely predicted that at least four seconds will be clipped off the mile, and this means that the driver who succeeds in doing this will have to cover nearly 200 yards more in the mile than did Mr. Vanderbilt.

E. R. Thomas, the well known New York millionaire sportsman, has built a new machine especially to race against the Ormond records.

Drivers from every point of the United States and Europe are getting ready to go to Florida, and it will be a battle of giants when they meet on the famous beach course. To accommodate this host a special and costly automobile motor house has been built at Ormond, together with a special hotel for the drivers and mechanics who will accompany their employers in the quest of fame and trophies.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., with his usual progressive sportsmanship, has offered a beautiful trophy for a hundred mile race, in which it is expected all the records for this and intermediate distances will be beaten. The country will be represented at the races for the costly international cup.

Cornell and Penn.

There is a strong possibility that Cornell and Pennsylvania will break athletic relations very shortly. The ill feeling dates back from the rowing last spring, when the Pennsylvania men claim that Cornell deliberately broke the agreement to hold the rowing regatta on Memorial day for second crews on the Schuylkill. The Cornell student publication is said to have published editorials reflecting on the scholastic standing of some of the players.

A Filly of Notable Blood.

E. D. Wiggins of Bristol, R. I., has purchased from H. M. Wisler of Chicago a weanling filly by Red Wilkes, dam the famous race mare Martha Wilkes, 2:08.



E. R. THOMAS, OWNER OF TWENTY MILE CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.

presented by Sir Thomas R. Dewar, M. P., of London, who will be present, will be seen indeed. Colonel L. C. Weir has presented a magnificent trophy for a mile invitation race for amateurs who own and drive their own machines. Colonel R. C. Clowry, an ardent admirer of automobilism, has also offered a trophy.

Following is the programme as finally decided upon:

One hundred miles, international, for the W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., trophy—The race will be run with four turns, five courses of twenty miles each. In case







## MORMONISM IN IDAHO.

Why Senator Dubois Is Fighting Against Smoot.

DELAYING THE PANAMA CANAL.

Why the Work Is Being Held Up. Sea Level or Lock Canal Still a Problem For the Experts—Smoot's New Colleague.

Washington, Jan. 18.—[Special.]—Sometimes it appears that the investigation of Senator Smoot's title to a seat in the senate becomes simply an investigation of the political campaign in Idaho. This is because Senator Dubois, who is a member of the committee, is leading the fight against the Mormons and is making it the basis of his future political career. Dubois says very frankly that he will be beaten next year, as the movement against the Mormons will not be strong enough by that time to be successful. He hopes that the time is coming when the anti-Mormons will unite, and then he will be at the head of a victorious party. In "trying out" the Idaho case politicians of all kinds were brought to Washington and gave their testimony. Members of the committee say they will sweep aside all the Idaho testimony when they consider the case of Senator Smoot on its merits. But the mass of matter embodied in the records will no doubt be used in future Idaho campaigns.

**Panama Canal Halts.**  
Many cartoonists sharpened their pencils and drew pictures of Uncle Sam with shovel in hand standing by a small ditch, with the two oceans on each side and with this instruction—"Now dig the canal." These cartoons appeared about the time the United States acquired the canal zone from Panama, with the rights of the French company. But the work halts. We don't know yet whether it should be a sea level or a canal with locks and dams. It is reasonably certain that the Bohio dam is impracticable and that the floods of the Chagres river will be very dangerous. After years of examination by engineers and commissions we have begun all over again.

**Exposition Expenditures.**  
The congress of the United States has appropriated \$21,044,113 for expositions at home and abroad, besides loaning the St. Louis exposition \$4,900,000, which was repaid. Of the total amount \$19,080,263 was appropriated for expositions in this country, of which St. Louis got the largest amount, \$6,579,000; Chicago next with \$5,840,329; Philadelphia Centennial, \$2,183,184; New Orleans, \$1,450,000, and Buffalo \$1,015,000. Other cities were given less than half a million. Portland, Ore., which this year celebrates the Lewis and Clark centennial, receiving \$475,000. Of the \$1,953,880 appropriated for foreign exhibits \$1,472,500 was spent at four expositions in Paris, the last, in 1900, taking \$1,000,000.

**Have Some Hope.**  
Members of the house who want public buildings have not yet abandoned the intention of passing a bill, even though economy has been made the slogan of the house leaders. These men claim that it is time the cities they represent should have public buildings, and they are not going to be frightened by the treasury deficit. They say that their cities have had to wait when other public building bills were passed and now the time has arrived when they are entitled to recognition, and they are not going to be put off by the cry of retrenchment.

**Smoot's Colleague.**  
Senator Elect Sutherland of Utah will not only be a colleague of Senator Smoot, but he will be his warm personal friend. Sutherland was at the Republican national convention in Chicago last summer and as a member of the committee on resolutions made an especial effort to prevent the adoption of a resolution denouncing polygamy, which anti-Mormons wanted in the platform. He was ably assisted by a number of other men from western states where the Mormon vote cuts a good deal of a figure. Sutherland will no doubt take an active part in the defense of Smoot when opportunity is offered.

**Senator Knox Indiscreet.**  
The new senator from Pennsylvania gives strict attention to his senatorial duties. He listens to the speeches in the senate closely, even when they seem to be dull and uninteresting. He was made a member of the committee on privileges and elections and since that time has attended its sessions regularly during the Smoot investigation. But he has done more. He has read all the testimony taken last session and this session before he became a member of this committee. This itself has been a task, for the record is very voluminous. I predict that Knox will have a good deal to say about the report the committee makes in this case.

**When Shaw Received Advice.**  
When Secretary Shaw was speaking in Kentucky he told a story to illustrate a point. "Now, that young man there," he said, "buys his diamond and gives it to the young lady, paying an honest duty to the government, while under a high duty the smuggler brought it in and made a profit."

After the meeting the young man whom he had pointed out sidled up to him and said, "I wouldn't tell that diamond story any more."

"Why?" asked the astonished secretary.  
"Because pretty nearly every person in this town knows that I bought the diamond for the girl and that she gave a back." **ARTHUR W. DUNK.**

## HOCKING FOR HERRICK

First One in the Ohio gubernatorial Campaign This Year.

STRICT INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES

Resolution Indorsing Without Reserve Administration of Governor Herrick—The Cincinnati Leader Will Stand By the Governor.

Columbus, O., Jan. 17.—[Special.]—Supporters of the state administration declare the fight for the renomination of Governor Myron T. Herrick has been won.

The Herrick men are in a jubilant mood. "It's all over but the shouting," summarized their deduction from news from Cincinnati and Logan. George B. Cox is quoted as saying the governor ought to step aside, but if he does not, he will support him.

Governor Herrick has no intention of stepping aside, and Mr. Cox adds that perhaps he cannot, while under fire from the Anti-Saloon league.

Saturday 12 delegates from Hocking county to the state convention were instructed for Herrick.

The personnel of the delegation shows conclusively the Anti-Saloon league has made no progress in Hocking in its efforts to marshal the church people against the governor, and that its boasts of being able to outvote to 260,000 church member voters in Ohio what their political action shall be are groundless. Of the 12 delegates, three are Methodists in good standing and active in church work; one is an officer in the Presbyterian church, and one is a United Brethren communicant.

By unanimous vote the Hocking Republicans adopted the following irrevocable resolution:

"We indorse and approve without qualification the official acts and administration of Governor Myron T. Herrick. His administration has been wise, clean, conservative, economical and successful. Recognition of precedent and of approved service, his administration having been unanimously indorsed by the last Republican state convention, demand his renomination without opposition. We, therefore, instruct the delegates from Hocking county, named today, to vote for his renomination."

George B. Cox, the Cincinnati leader, had no intention of making a public declaration so early. What he said on the subject of the governorship was uttered to Senator Allen D. Bruce of Ironton, who repeated the conversation to a Cincinnati paper.

In addition, information has come that at a meeting of business men in Cincinnati, a meeting held for business purposes, the political situation was discussed casually, and Cox, who was present, promised to support Herrick for a second term.

The two events which have rounded out the week in close but undesigned sequence caused the Herrick supporters undisguised pleasure. They now regard the fight for the governor's renomination as practically won.

Their pleasure was not dampened by Cox's saying Herrick ought to withdraw. They recognize Cox desires to please as many people as possible, and that his statement is intended to soften the blow with which he knocks out the opposition of some Republican factionalists.

Governor Herrick would say nothing in comment on the Cox interview, but it is known he has not the slightest intention of pulling out of the race, and that he feels confident of his renomination by acclamation.

At the close of the Logan convention John F. White said: "The delegates are the warm friends of the governor. I don't believe the Anti-Saloon league could get 10 men in this county to sign an anti-Herrick petition."

In contradiction of statements that "the Ohio Anti-Saloon league owes everything to the Republican party for the temperance statutes," W. B. Wheeler, league superintendent, in an interview said that "had the Democrats lined up against the passage of any one of the many option bills it would have been defeated." Mr. Wheeler need not go back beyond the Brannock bill and last April to secure a complete refutation of his assertion that the Republican party has not consistently been for temperance measures.

Every member of the legislature knows that Mr. Wheeler tried to defeat the Brannock bill on the final vote, and excepting one, all the Democrats lined up against the passage of it with him. He had the help, too, of all the Republicans he could control, so that Wheeler came within four votes of killing the bill in the house, while it went through the senate without needing the one Democratic vote it received. Consequently, as the legislative records show, the residence district option bill is a law today solely by the vote of Republicans who resisted Mr. Wheeler's entreaties to defeat it and stood by Governor Herrick in supporting it.

As to the other local option laws, Republican legislation planted that principle in the law of Ohio long before the Anti-Saloon league was born. Since that society started, the Republicans as a party have passed every bit of legislation enacted along that line, simply carrying forward their previous policies. Individual Democrats in voting for temperance measures, have acted outside of their party and in opposition to their party platform.

Semi-

En. Daylight Store

Annual

## CLEARANCE SALE

In all departments of this immense store. A sale that is a sale. Not a mere statement, but a fact. The reason—a good one—we need the space, and money required for new spring stocks. You will find our three floors great bargain places for best and most reliable merchandise at greatly reduced prices. We mean to reduce our stocks lower than ever before in our history. These prices will show you how we mean to do it. You will find on the second floor:—**All Millinery is One-Half Price and Less than Half. Cloaks, Suits and Furs at One-Half Price and Less than Half Price.**

## Clearance Sale of Suits for Ladies and Misses.

SECOND FLOOR.

These Suits are all marked at one-half price and in many instances less than half price. The garments are made from Cheviots, Broadcloths, Voiles and Fancy Mixtures. The colors are the many mixture combinations, shades of brown and blue and plain blacks. The styles are the best of this season's designs—Short Jackets, Blouse, Eton, Long Coat and Tourist Coat styles. Most of them are silk or satin lined jackets, worth in every case double and sometimes more than double the prices marked.

**New \$5.00 and \$7.50 Each.**

Our entire stock of \$10.00 and \$15.00 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets and Coats (except Rain Coats) One-Half Price. Materials used, black and white and fancy mixture cloths. Beautifully tailored.

**For \$6.85 Each.**

Blouse and Jacket Style Suits that sold for \$12.00 to \$15.00. They are nicely made from mixtures and chevots.

**Suits at \$18.85 and \$25.00.**

These suits sold formerly at from \$25.00 to \$48.00. Cheviot Suits included. The others made from finest broadcloths, voiles and fancy cloths. There are many of the tight fitting out-away coats in this lot.

**At \$4.85.**

Suits that in the regular way sell for \$10.00 and \$12.50. Cheviots and mixtures, best of styles for suits of this price.

**Suit Special at \$9.85.**

We call particular attention to these \$15.00 to \$25.00 suits at \$9.85. They include all the good blouse, tourist and jacket styles in cheviots, fancies and mixtures.

**These at \$14.85 and \$16.85.**

A line here made from fine broadcloths, voiles and cheviots, that were formerly priced at \$20.00 to \$35.00.

**Children's Coats, One-Half.**

Best and latest styles of cloth and velvet, sizes 8 to 14.

**At \$1.48.**

A good cloth coat with neatest of trimmings. Our regular price on this was \$2.95.

**At \$2.48.**

Fine zibeline cloth coats trimmed with velvet. The kind that brought in the regular way \$4.95.

## A Clearance of Dress and Shirt Waist Silks

We secured from a prominent maker 1,000 yards of Choice Styles Dress Silks at a little more than 50 cents on the dollar. As a rule Bargain Silks may be of good quality, but the style is not desirable. These are A1 and include all shades in medium and small effects. In a regular way these Silks would sell over our counters at \$1.25 and \$1.50. With these we have included a large line from our shelves marked at \$1.25 and \$1.39, and give you unrestricted choice of the entire assortment at **75 cents per yard.**

## Black and Colored Dress Goods at Clearance Prices

A Few Quotations Will Give You a Sample of the Bargains:

40 styles 46 to 54 inch colored and fancy 65c to 85c Dress Goods at.....46c  
10 styles 38 inch 50c Cloths, in very desirable shades, at.....29c  
46 inch \$1.25 Voiles in Nile Heliotrope and Mode at.....75c  
20 Imported Dress Patterns, regular price \$12.00 to \$20.00, your choice.....\$6.00

## Our Clearance Sale of Shoes.

Re r 1st Floor.

We desire to reduce our stock of Misses' and Children's Shoes to the lowest point. Stock all new, fresh and desirable. A special Clearance price on every pair in stock. We just mention the fact that there are still a few pairs only of those 50c Rubbers we are selling at 25c a pair.

**\$2.65 for \$3.50 Shoes.**

These are ladies' patent kid and plain leather Shoes, heavy or light soles to suit your desire. All new styles in all sizes.  
\$2.50 Ladies' Shoes at.....\$1.75  
All new styles and lasts.

**Boys' and Girls' Shoes.**

Heavy or light.  
\$1.50 grade, Clearance price **\$1.15**  
\$1.25 grade, Clearance price **.98c**  
Women's \$3.50 Shoes, sizes 24

to 4. All hand turned soles—patent or kid tips. A rare shoe bargain—your choice.....**\$1.90**

**Very Special \$1.75 Bargain.**

Guaranteed patent kid Shoes, \$2.50 grade, button or lace,—new spring last.

**Bargain Table Prices.**

Women's heavy Calf Shoes,  
\$1.50 grade.....**85c**  
\$1.00 grade, children's sizes 8 to 11 and 12 to 2, your choice.....**50c**

1,000 pairs Cotton and Wool Blankets at.....Clearance Prices  
200 Sample Handkerchiefs, slightly soiled, at.....**One-Half Price**  
125 pairs Best Quality \$1.00 Kid Gloves (not all sizes) at.....**50c pair**  
100 pairs Best Quality \$1.25 Kid Gloves, in colors only, at.....**75c pair**  
2,000 yards 4 to 8 inch 5c Torchon Laces at.....**3c yard**  
3,000 yards 4 to 4 inch 10c English Torchons, at.....**5c**

Every department in the store is showing its share of bargains.

Visit the Basement  
and the  
Great Second Floor.

Wm R. Zollinger & Co

Market & Fifth

Canton,  
Ohio.

## MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb.....80  
Creamery butter.....84  
Eggs, per dozen.....82  
Chickens, spring, lb.....15  
Cabbage, per pound.....24  
Lettuce, per lb.....40  
Onions, per peck.....60  
Potatoes, per bushel.....40-50  
Jersey Sweet Potatoes per peck.....40-50

## Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb.....24-26  
Eggs, per dozen.....28  
Chickens, live, per lb.....9-10  
Chickens, spring, dressed lb.....12-14  
Chickens, dressed.....10  
Cabbage, per doz.....50  
Potatoes, per bushel.....45

## GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat.....\$1.12  
Oats.....32-38

Following are the selling prices:

Hay, baled, per hundred.....70  
Straw, per hundred.....65  
Shelled corn, per bushel.....75  
Oats, per bushel.....70  
Corn.....70  
Hay, loose, per ton.....\$10-11

Louisville, O., March 25, 1908.

A. A. Slusser.—Dear Sir: I wish to testify to the merits of your Herb Tea for constipation, liver trouble and as a blood purifier. I have used it and the results were good. The Tea did me more good than anything I ever used.

Yours truly,  
W. B. Moore.

## Conditions That Unfit For Marriage.

The low paid employee today can succeed as well alone as with a wife, which his ancestors could not do. At the same time his selfish enjoyments are greater without her, for he may live irresponsibly, without a motive to save and with all his surplus available for wayside pleasures of an antisocial sort. The disintegrating forces of a great city upon homeless youth are too obvious to need emphasis. The wage earning girl, on her part, is likely to acquire the taste of fragmentary, pointless and unproductive spending. Both form habits harmful to the altruistic motives of group living—of the home idea. A man who goes from the saloon, street corner or cheap pleasure club, a girl who leaves the dance hall and pavement glitter to make a home for him, the bare necessities of which are hardly met by his wages, are not qualified by their experiences to bring to a successful issue the supreme test of character that makes stable a high standard.—Professor Simon N. Patten in Independent.

Dear Things.

Miss Shugger—What a self possessed woman Miss Passy is! Miss Pepper—Yes, and I don't imagine she'd ever get a chance to dispose of the property.—Cleveland Leader.

Heaven takes care that no man so easily happens by crime.—Albert.

## The New York Dental Parlors.

Have Your Teeth Placed  
in Good Condition.



If you are in need of a set of teeth, we make perfect fitting sets at reasonable prices. If your teeth need crowning or filling, or if you desire lost teeth replaced by bridgework, we can do all of this work in a careful and scientific manner at reasonable prices.

Call on us for examination or consultation. All work guaranteed.

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THE HOME PURCHASING & REAL ESTATE CO. OF NEW CASTLE, PA., offers to the public

its coupon bonds secured by first mortgage on Real Estate, which constitute a thoroughly conservative, guaranteed six per cent. investment, which in these times and with the lowering interest rates for money loaned is not readily obtainable. These coupon gold bonds are insured and sold only in denominations of \$1,000 and the 20 coupons attached are paid semi-annually at the Home Trust Co., of New Castle, Pa. They mature in ten years and the Principal is then payable in cash. They are fully guaranteed by first mortgage on Real Estate—both Principal and Interest. For particulars write

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